

The STAR RARE COIN • ENCYCLOPEDIA •

LISTING

Coins of the World



PRICE ONE DOLLAR

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY

B. MAX MEHL

Director

THE NUMISMATIC CO. OF TEXAS, (uninc.)
FORT WORTH . . . TEXAS

PLEASE READ THIS

BEFORE WRITING OR SENDING US COINS

**The Prices Quoted in This Book Are
Those We Pay for the Coins**

BUT All Prices Are Subject to Change Without Notice

If you want to buy coins, send 10 cents for our large illustrated selling list, showing our selling prices for coins and bills.

This Book is published to serve as a guide to the values of rare coins. All rare U. S. and other coins are quoted herein. The prices quoted are those we PAY, and depend entirely upon the condition of the coins. If a coin is quoted at \$1.00 to \$5.00, it means that we will pay anywhere from \$1.00 to \$5.00, according to the condition of the coin.

THE FACE VALUE OF THE COIN IS ALWAYS INCLUDED IN THE PRICE QUOTED

If a half dollar is quoted at 50 cents, it indicates that it is worth only face value. The dates of U. S. coins not given in this book are not worth any premiums. It is therefore a waste of time for anyone to write for special quotations, etc. All questions as to conditions, price, etc., are answered in this book. By reading pages 3, 10, 11, 12 and 13 carefully before writing us or sending coins, much trouble and useless correspondence will be avoided.

When you write, be sure to enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope to insure reply. Our mail is so large that the postage on replies would amount to a considerable sum, while the cost to you is but 3 cents.

When writing or sending us coins, be sure to always give your name and address and mention the number of this book. The number is printed in red ink on the last page.

NOTE:—We fill orders the same day as received, but please remember there are three links to a mail order transaction—yourself, ourselves, the United States Mails; if any link is defective, an error occurs; letters and third class mail at times go astray; and at times we receive remittances without name and address. Despite all care on our side, errors will occur. If delay or non-delivery occurs, please seek a direct explanation before jumping to any conclusions. Remember, we may not be at fault; there are **THREE** links in the mail order chain. We do not reply to any inquiries unless return postage is enclosed.

READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER ON PAGE 206

THE NUMISMATIC COMPANY OF TEXAS
(Unincorporated)

B. MAX MEHL, Director

FORT WORTH, - - - - - TEXAS

The STAR RARE COIN ENCYCLOPEDIA

FIFTY-SIXTH EDITION

Listing Coins of the World

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

*Most Complete and Authentic
Work of Its Kind Published*

Complete Lists of All Rare United States and Colonial Coins, Private and Territorial Gold, U. S. Notes, Fractional Currency, Confederate and Colonial Notes, Encased Postage Stamps, Rare Canadian Coins, Foreign Coins; showing prices paid for them; together with Valuable and Authentic Information and specially prepared Articles on Coins and Coinage.

Compiled and Published by

B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist

DIRECTOR

NUMISMATIC COMPANY OF TEXAS
(Unincorporated)

MEHL BUILDING

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

Largest Rare Coin Establishment in the United States

In the same place, same business,
same ownership for 53 years

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by
B. Max Mehl

Important Information About Rare Coins

PLEASE READ

The invention and use of coins is attributed to the Lydians, a Greek nation, about 862 B. C., whose money was of gold and silver. The dating of coins was first adopted about the fifteenth century.

(For more information regarding the Ancient coins, see the photographic reproductions and explanations elsewhere in this book. Read the Review of the coinage of the World, in this book.)

The prices paid for rare coins are chiefly regulated by their state of preservation, the number of pieces issued of a certain date, and the demand for same. But neither the metal out of which the coin is made, nor the age, has anything to do with the prices paid.

The prices quoted in this book are the prices **WE PAY** for coins in good to proof condition (see "Conditions of coins") hence \$5.00 to \$10.00 means that we will pay anywhere between those prices, according to the condition of the coin.

NEVER CLEAN A RARE COIN. A somewhat corroded coin is oftentimes more valuable than a cleaned one. The cleaning of a rare coin considerably decreases its value.

Coins with solder marks on edge or on either side are of no value other than their intrinsic or metal value.

The prices offered in this book are not of mere guesswork. The book was prepared with the greatest care as to accuracy; after years of close study of the values of rare coins, with the assistance of fifty-two years of experience gained in the coin business.

HOW TO SEND COINS

Single coins, bills, or stamps, or small lots, may be sent by registered or insured mail. Large or valuable shipments should be sent by express. We do not accept delivery of express shipments with stated valuation of over \$50, unless you first mail us a list of the contents. All shipments are examined and offers made promptly and shipments held by us until our offer is accepted or rejected. When our offer is accepted, remittance is sent the very same day.

IMPORTANT: When sending coins, bills or stamps, **ALWAYS** enclose return postage and **REGISTRATION FEE**, as we are not responsible for shipments sent or returned by ordinary mail. When writing for any information please be sure to always enclose stamped envelope for reply.

The postage required to send your coins depends entirely upon the way you send them, the weight, and the valuation you place upon them. This information may be obtained from your local post office.

We devote our entire time to dealing in rare coins, medals, bills and stamps, and have been in this business for fifty-two years, and can serve you to your entire satisfaction, whether you wish to buy or sell.

B. MAX MEHL.



Silver Coin of Alexander the Great, Showing Head of Alexander in Lion's Skin, Coined in 330 B. C.

THE HISTORY OF MONEY

PAST AND PRESENT

A General Review of the Coinage of the Entire World From the Earliest Period to the Present Time.

Money as a medium of exchange in barter and trade has always in all times found expression in some form or other from necessity thereof. In the remotest periods, before

gold or silver were generally in use, it took the form of animals, oxen, sheep, lambs, shells, etc. Thus we find cattle used in Germany, leather in Rome, sugar in the West Indies, shells in Siam, lead in Burmah, platinum in Russia, tin in Great Britain, iron and nails in Scotland, brass in China, and finally copper, silver and gold the world over.

If we look up the sacred writings in quest of the earliest use of money quoted therein, we will find that the Bible mentions gold as a medium of value in the very first book of Moses, which, according to modern synchronology, would be about 4,000 years before the time of Christ, or almost 6,000 years ago. Namely Genesis, Chapter II, 10, 11, 12 "And a river went out of Eden, and the land of Havilah, where there is gold, and the gold of that land is good." Hence Adam and Eve could have found gold in Havilah just the same as we do in the Yukon today. Immediately thereafter brass and iron are mentioned, Genesis, Chapter IV, 22. "And Zilah she bare Tubal-Cain, an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." Tubal-Cain, son of Iamech, a descendant of Cain, apparently was the first man to shape metals into articles of use and probably our very first goldsmith and jeweler.

Silver is first mentioned in the Bible in the time of Abram, Genesis, Chapter XIII, 2, "Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver and gold." The earliest mention of the word "money" occurs in Genesis, Chapter XVII, 12, 13.



Gold Cup-Shaped Byzantine Coin with Portrait of Christ. Coined About 650 A. D.

23, "He that is born in the house or bought with money." The first use of earrings and bracelets appears in Genesis, Chapter XXIV, 22, 30, Rebekah at the well, "The man took a golden earring of half a shekel weight and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels weight in gold." So we find that the ancient Hebrews and their measure of value expressed by the shekel, and these shekels were weighed out, not counted. Apparently the early money did not have an equal weight, as the ancient tombs of Egypt will show traces of scales engraved on their walls, signifying the wealth of their owners as weighed in shekels and lambs, for lambs were really the chief article of barter among the Egyptians, and from this weighing originated the term shekel in coinage, shekel meaning in Hebrew "to weigh." The Old Testament further enlightens us that the shekels were of three different metals, gold, silver and brass.

Rebekah at the well certainly was the first woman of record to wear bracelets and earrings, thus originating a habit

which has never since been improved upon except as to the additional amount of valuable gems, such as pearls and diamonds, being added to the gold earrings, as first worn. This habit grew and extended also to anklets in later periods, possibly from a custom of saving, as



Jewish Silver Shekel of Simon Maccabeus,
133 B. C.

there were no investments in those days and when a family possessed much gold it was shaped into rings and anklets and fastened upon arms or limbs until necessity compelled its removal for other exchanges, when it was weighed out at so many shekels worth. That this habit of wearing values in bands and rings in the ages of antiquity was the first conception of the idea of saving, and that this saving led to more rings and eventually developed into their use as money, may be inferred from the fact that so much "ring money" was found in Great Britain when the Romans under Caesar invaded that country, this ring money having degenerated from gold to brass and iron among the people of that country before the English kings began to coin money.

Gold and silver originally being in lumps, nuggets, and bars, were in this manner weighed out in the making of payments for commercial transactions, but there being no

certainty of the purity of the metal, no convenience in size, the lumps being too large, necessity arose for smaller amounts and divisions, which were gradually made, vouched for, and a die stamp invented which was punched by hand on one side of the smaller lumps of gold and silver, thereby attesting to its purity and value, and so originated the first acts of coinage, which is generally attributed far back in ancient history to Lydia, a country in Asia Minor, celebrated for its mineral wealth and gold, where probably the first gold staters were thus stamped with the symbol of a lion pressed on one side of the coin. Silver was first coined in these crude lumps on the island of Ægina, where the ancient Greeks stamped a turtle on their first silver coins over 700 years before the Christian era.

The actual coinage of money now being an accomplished and accepted fact, it was furthered along by the Greek nations, who, after stamping thereon turtles, owls, images and other objects of their divinity, finally with Alexander the Great, began to impress upon their coins crude portraits or heads of living persons and rulers, leaving to us thereby no uncertain means of tracing their lineage from time to time, an indestructible evidence to posterity of their existence, their appearance, and their advancement. This method was kept up and improved upon by the Romans, who became proficient in the art, in consequence of which we have today an immense number of Roman coins and silver Denarii, preserved for centuries, serving as a complete record of the ruling families of the Caesars, established by a close study of the features and inscriptions impressed upon their coinage.

After the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, the coinage of money from an artistic standpoint began to deteriorate, and from the Byzantine period, beginning with Anastasius in the fourth century, until almost a thousand years later, money became crude in form and expression, unequal in shape or value, lacking design and execution, both Christian and Barbarian coins being in use, and there are but few well struck specimens left to us, which few are mostly gold. The early English Kings coined pennies, and there are some existing of possibly the first attempts under Egbert and Cuthred, Kings of Kent, A. D. 765 to 805, but they are crude and uncertain. William the Conqueror, in 1066, issued fair specimens of pennies, and Edward I, in 1280, issued a new coinage of pennies, half pence and farthings, but it remained for Queen Elizabeth of England to set a step forward when she introduced the first experiment of milling money, instead of hammering, and also the establishment in 1600 of a Colo-

nial silver currency for use of the East Indian Company. After this period coins began to get more of an even roundness and shape, and all the large pieces, such as silver dollars or crowns, that we have of England, Germany or Saxony from the 16th century on, show again the gradual improvement and symmetry in the artistic work of coinage.

Chinese coins date back perhaps 700 years before the Christian era, although the Chinese assert a coinage for forty centuries, and seem to have an organization all of their own, being different from those of all other countries, yet created through the same necessity of having some metal of a certain value to use as a medium of exchange in trade. This metal, etc., mostly of bronze, finally developed into the familiar round brass coin, with a square hole in the center called "cash," which has been in use for centuries, the peculiar hieroglyphics thereon being generally the emperor's name, authority, and the value, which no doubt enables a Chinese scholar to trace back their rulers by this method as we did on the Roman and other coins. They also made use of porcelain and small sea shells—the United States mint containing some specimens of this porcelain money. The coins of Japan and Korea are similar to those of China, being distinguished at times by the color of the metal used and symbols thereon. Chi-



The First Dated "Dollar," Silver Crown of Austria, 1486

nese coins being mostly of brass, while Japan issued some of copper and Korea an alloy of both. The holes in these Chinese coins and in almost all coins of Asiatic countries, came from the need of stringing them like beads for preservation, as the Chinese and Hindu had no pockets in what little clothes they wore. Today all countries, and in fact every country, make coins of the same general appearance

and shape as those of our country, in addition to such as are made with holes.

Coins are made of gold, silver, nickel, bronze, copper bullion—a mixture of silver and copper—brass and aluminum.

The dating of money in the modern chronological order began near the end of the 15th century, about the time Columbus was seeking new worlds. England began to date in the reign of Edward I, 1547 to 1558. Ancient coins were often marked with the year of consulship, or the regal year, as, for instance, *Anno Regi*, "A. R. XV." Morocco coins bear the date of the Mohammedan era, which in our year 1912 would be 1330, about 584 years less than our calendar system.

The first money used in America was furnished chiefly by Great Britain and Spain, but the limited amount, scarcity, and need of it, tempted the colony of Massachusetts to create a small mint in this country, which they did in 1652, where they struck some silver pieces which are known as "Oak" or "Pine Tree" money, and are quite rare, being the first coins of American origin. Later Lord Baltimore issued coins for the colony of Maryland, 1659, then Mark Newby brought some half pennies and farthings to New Jersey, 1682; John Laws, 1720, and France sending over a lot of copper and bronze money for the "Colonies Francoise" in 1721-1722 and 1767. Wood's Irish money and Rosa Americana series were sent here from England about 1722 and 1724. The first copper coins actually made in America are credited to John Higly of Granby, Connecticut, in 1737. They were about the size of our old cent, had on them a deer and three hammers with the legends, "I am good copper, value me as you please."

During and after the American war for independence, various coins were struck by private individuals and by orders of Congress, such as Chalmers tokens, 1783, Nova Constellatio, Fugio, Washington and U. S. bar cents, pewter dollars, etc. The state coinage of copper cents began with New Hampshire, 1776; Vermont and Connecticut, 1785; New Jersey, 1786; New York, 1787; followed by others until April 2, 1792, when President Washington signed a law to establish a United States mint, which went into effect at once. On September 1 the first six pounds of copper were bought for coinage. On September 21st, three coinage presses arrived from Europe and early in October, 1792, the first "half dismes" and a few copper cent patterns were struck by the new United States mint.

In 1793 the regular issue of copper cents began, which first appeared in a number of different styles, such as

wreath, link, liberty cap, flowing hair; lettered edge, plain edge, etc., being followed by an issue every year for the



1793 Cent. First Coin Struck at the U. S. Mint.

past 149 years, with the exception of 1815, in which year none were coined. In 1794 the first dollar, half dollar and half dime were struck, in 1796 the first quarter and dime, in 1795 the first gold \$10 eagle and \$5 half eagle were struck, in 1849 the first \$20 double

eagle, in 1873 the first trade dollar. Gold coins were also issued by private parties as early as 1834, the \$1, \$2½ and \$5 gold pieces of the Bechtlers in North Carolina, followed later by the western states, California, Colorado, Oregon and Utah, after the gold discoveries in California, 1849, of which there are numerous specimens to be had, among them the \$50 gold "slug" of A. Humbert, U. S. Assay Office, Wass, Molitor & Co., and Kellogg & Co. The Mormon issues, California, \$¼, \$½ and \$1 gold pieces, etc.

The types of the ancient coins were mostly religious. In an age of simple faith the head of a god upon the coin was the best of all guarantees for purity of metal and good weight.

The study of ancient coins is one of the most interesting historic as well as artistic subjects. Some coins are today the only record extant of important events in the world's history and the existence of cities and nations long since gone forever.

The supply of ancient coins, however, is very large, owing to the large supply of these coins being frequently unearthed, and as a consequence an ancient coin from 1500 to 2500 years old may be purchased for a very small sum. Of course there are many very rare issues which command very high prices.

Some of the most interesting and valuable ancient coins are represented in the various engravings published in this book. The reproductions are from photographs of the original coins, and are fully explained as to their metal, denomination, country, etc., by the inscription printed with each plate.

This, then, is the story of money—how it came to be—what it is today.

The Values of All Rare Coins

DEPEND ENTIRELY UPON THEIR STATE OF PRESERVATION OR THEIR CONDITION

The state of preservation of coins are classified as follows:

“PROOF”

Proof coins are especially struck from polished blanks and dies and finished by hand, which gives them a mirror-like, smooth, reflective surface. The most perfect condition known. The mint makes a small charge for the proof coins, and they can only be had during the year of the issue.

“UNCIRCULATED” OR “BRAND NEW”

Uncirculated coins or brand new coins are coins struck for circulation. But coins, to be classified as “uncirculated” must be as new and bright as when dropped from the coining press; a coin that has been in circulation, no matter whether it shows no marks of wear, cannot be classified as uncirculated.

“FINE”

Fine coins are those which have seen circulation, but every feature of the coin must show very plainly. It must not show any bad scratches or nicks.

“GOOD”

Good coins are those which have seen considerable circulation, but every feature of the coin must show plainly. It must not show any bad scratches or nicks.

“FAIR”

Fair coins are those which are much worn, but on which the design, lettering and date are clearly visible.

“POOR”

Poor coins are those on which the design, lettering and date are almost obliterated. Poor coins, unless of a very rare date, are worth their intrinsic value only.

“MUTILATED COINS”

Mutilated coins are those with holes, bad cuts or scratches, or otherwise damaged, and are worth their intrinsic or metal value only.

Counterfeit Rare Coins

Counterfeits of Rare Coins may be divided into the following classes:

RE-STRIKES

Re-strikes are pieces made from the original dies, but at a later period than the date on the coin. Among the American coins we find re-strikes of the dollar of 1804, and of the half cents of 1831, 1836 and 1840 to 1849. The re-strikes, of course, do not command near the price of the originals. At present the dies are destroyed after the expiration of each year. Re-strikes are really not counterfeits.

ALTERED DATES

Altered dates are original coins which have been altered or tooled from one date to another, and these may justly be classed as forgeries. The rarer dates of the American coins are at times tampered with; especially the dollars of 1801, which are altered to the 1804. But an altered date can easily be detected by the aid of a good magnifying glass.

ELECTROTYPES

The front and back of electrotypes coins are made separately and are then stuck together, and they may be easily recognized by the mark on edge showing where the two sides have been joined together. They are also of wrong weight. The electrotypes, as a rule, are not made to deceive the uninitiated, but are simply made as copies of very rare coins, where the original of the rare coin cannot be purchased. Electrotypes may generally be split in two with a strong knife.

CAST COINS

Casts made from the original dies, are easily detected by their light weight or thickness. The lettering on cast coins is not as sharp as on struck coins, and the surface has a soft appearance, or else is covered with minute sand holes.

FORGERIES

Forgeries struck from false dies are mostly found of the rarer Colonial and U. S. pieces, also of rare ancient gold and silver coins. They are easily detected by anyone familiar with rare coins, as the weight of the forgeries is mostly incorrect, and the lettering and design are sharper than on the genuine.

The Terms Used

TO DEFINE THE VARIOUS PARTS OF A COIN

The front or face of a coin is called the **Obverse**.

The principal object represented on a coin is called the **Type**.

The space between the type and the circumference is called the **Field**.

The lower portion of the area of a coin beneath the type, and separated from the rest of the field by a horizontal line, is called the **Exergue**.

Small objects represented either in the field or exergue as adjuncts to the main type are called **Symbols**.

Portions of a coin which are sunk below the level of the surface are said to be **Incuse**.

The hair of Liberty Head, when tied with a band, is called **Fillet Head**.

When the hair of Liberty Head is unconfined, it is termed the **Flowing Hair**.

The inscription on a coin is generally called the **Legend**.

When coins have inscriptions around the edge, they are called **Letter Edge**.

The Milled Edge refers to coins with edge like the U. S. silver coins of the present day.

Mint Marks are the small letters on coins denoting the place of mintage. The mint marks are found on the Reverse side of the coin. Coins made at the Philadelphia mint have no mint mark. For a complete list of the mints and the mint-marked coins, see "The U. S. Mint and Its Branches" in another part of this book.

"OVER-DATES"

When a die, made in one year, is used in a later year, by engraving one figure over another, the piece struck therefrom is called an "over-date." For instance, the same die from which the Cents of 1810 were struck was used in 1811, by sinking a 1 over the 0, and portions of the latter figures are plainly visible.

WHEN THE MOTTO ON U. S. COINS WAS FIRST USED

"In God We Trust"

Since the 1907 issue of \$10.00 and \$20.00 gold pieces appeared many are of the belief that all U. S. coins without the motto command a premium. This is not true. The motto was not placed on coins till 1864; the two-cent piece being the first coin bearing the motto. So, of course, all U. S. coins prior to 1864 are without the motto.

The Different United States Mints

The coins of the United States were issued at seven different mints: Philadelphia; New Orleans; San Francisco; Carson City, Nevada; Dahlonega, Georgia; Charlotte, North Carolina, and Denver, Colorado.

There are now three Mints in operation, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver. The 1c and 5c coins are now coined at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver Mints.

Often a coin of one Mint of the same year and same denomination may be worth a great deal more than the same coin of the same year of another Mint, depending on the number of specimens or coins issued.

MINT MARKS ON COINS

Where the Mint Marks or Mint Letters Are to Be Found on the Coins

All U. S. coins issued at the branch Mints have special mint marks or letters denoting the place of mintage; they are small letters, as shown below, and are generally found on the lower portion of the reverse or "tail" side of the coin.

UNITED STATES MINT

Philadelphia, Pa.—Established in 1792. No mint mark.

BRANCH MINTS

New Orleans, La.—Organized in 1838; suspended in 1861; re-opened in 1879, closed in 1909. Mint mark "O."

Dahlonega, Ga.—Organized in 1838; discontinued in 1861; Mint mark "D."

Charlotte, N. C.—Organized in 1838; discontinued in 1861; Mint mark "C."

San Francisco, Calif.—Organized in 1854. Mint mark "S."

Carson City, Nev.—Organized in 1870; discontinued in 1893; Mint mark "CC."

Denver, Colo.—Organized in 1860. Used as an assay office. First coins struck in 1906. Mint mark "D."

United States Copper Coins

U. S. HALF CENTS

Coinage commenced in 1793 and discontinued in 1857; no Half Cents were coined in 1798, 1799, 1801, 1812 to 1824, 1827, 1830, 1837, 1838, and 1839. Were coined at the Philadelphia mint only.



1793 \$ 1.00 to \$ 10.00



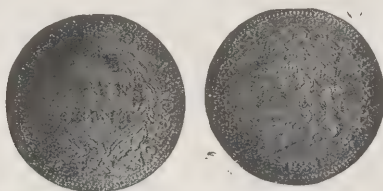
1794 1.00 to 3.00



1795	1.00 to	2.00
1796 Rarest Half Cent.....	10.00 to	100.00
1797 Plain edge .....	.50 to	5.00
1797 Lettered edge	1.00 to	5.00



1800	\$.25 to \$	1.00
1802	1.00 to	5.00
1803 to 1808, each .....	.25 to	.50
1809 .....	.25 to	.50
1810 .....	.25 to	.50



(Please do not confuse these Half-Cents with Large Copper Cents)

1811 .....	.50 to	3.00
1825 and 1826, each .....	.25 to	.50
1828 Twelve stars .....	.25 to	.50
1828 Thirteen stars .....	.25 to	.50
1829 .....	.25 to	.50
1831	5.00 to	25.00
1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, each .....	.25 to	.50
1836	5.00 to	20.00



(Please do not confuse these Half-Cents with Large Copper Cents)

1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, each	10.00 to	25.00
1849 With small date	10.00 to	25.00
1849 Large date .....	.25 to	.50
1850 and 1851, each .....	.25 to	.50
1852	10.00 to	25.00
1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, each .....	.25 to	.50

U. S. SMALL CENTS

Coined at the Philadelphia mint, and at the San Francisco mint since 1908, and at the Denver mint since 1911.



1856 Flying Eagle, copper-nickel cent	....\$10.00 to \$50.00
1856 Flying Eagle, pure copper	..... 15.00 to 60.00
1857 Flying Eagle, copper-nickel cent.....	.25 to .50
1858 Flying Eagle, copper-nickel cent.....	.25 to .50



1858 Indian Head	1.00 to 2.00
1859 .....	.05 to .25
1860 .....	.05 to .25
1861 .....	.15 to .50
1862 .....	.05 to .20
1863 Copper-nickel .....	.05 to .20
1863 Bronze	1.00 to 5.00
1864 Copper-nickel .....	.05 to .30
1864 Bronze .....	.25 to 1.00
1865 to 1868, each.....	.25 to 1.00
1869, 1870, 1871, each.....	.50 to 1.50
1872	1.00 to 5.00
1873, to 1876, each.....	.50 to 1.50
1877	3.00 to 10.00
1878 .....	.10 to 2.00
1879 to 1908.....	.01 to .20
1908 S. Mint .....	.50 to 1.50
1909 Indian Head, S Mint, good, \$1.00 New	5.00
1909 Indian Head, Proof only.....	2.00



PLEASE NOTE

The prices here offered for the following Small Cents are only for brand new coins. If the coins are worn and have been in circulation, they are of no premium value and are worth just 1c each, so please do not send us any Small Cents unless in mint state.

Note: New Condition Only

1909 without mint letter.....	\$.03
1909 S Mint with V.B.D.—good, \$1.00.....	5.00
1910 to 1920, without mint letter.....	.15
1909 S Mint, Plain 5¢ to.....	1.00
1910 to 1913, S Mint.....	.75
1911 to 1913, D Mint.....	1.00
1914 S Mint.....	1.00
1914 D Mint—good, .25.....	3.00
1915 to 1918, S Mint.....	.50
1915 to 1920, D Mint.....	.50
1919 S Mint.....	.25
1920 and 1921, S Mint.....	1.50
1922 D Mint.....	.50
1923 to 1929, without mint letter.....	.15
1923 and 1924, S Mint.....	\$2.00
1924 and 1925, D Mint.....	1.00
1925 S Mint.....	1.00
1926 S Mint.....	2.00
1930 to 1936, S Mint.....	.05
1930 D Mint.....	.10
1926 and 1927, D Mint.....	.50
1927 and 1928, S Mint.....	1.00
1928 and 1929, D Mint.....	.10
1929 S Mint.....	.10
1931, D Mint.....	.50

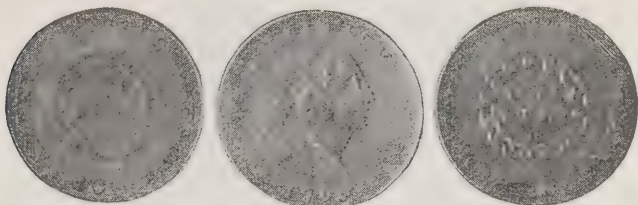
U. S. LARGE COPPER CENTS

Coinage commenced in 1793 and discontinued in 1857. No large Cents were coined in 1815. Coined at the Philadelphia mint only.



VALUABLE "STRAWBERRY" OR "CLOVER LEAF" CENT OF 1793

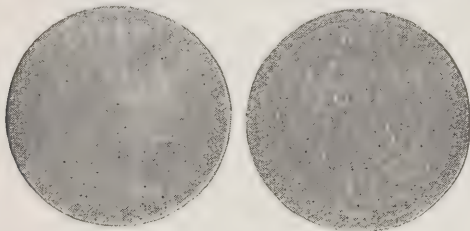
1793 Wreath, Strawberry or Cloverleaf
Sprig over date.....\$100.00 to \$500.00



1793 Chain, Ameri (instead of America)..\$ 3.50 to \$25.00
 1793 Chain, America 3.00 to 20.00



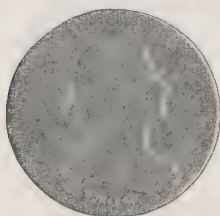
1793 Wreath, Olive Sprig..... 3.50 to 15.00



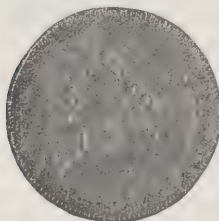
1793 Liberty Cap 10.00 to 25.00



1794	1.00 to	5.00
1795 .....	.75 to	4.00
1796 Liberty Cap	1.00 to	5.00
1796 Fillet Head	1.00 to	6.00
1797 .....	.50 to	3.50
1798 .....	.50 to	2.00



1799	over 1798.....	\$10.00	to	\$100.00
1799	Perfect date	5.00	to	100.00
1800	.....	.50	to	1.00
1801	.....	.50	to	1.00
1802	.....	.50	to	1.00
1803	.....	.50	to	1.00
1804	.....	5.00	to	25.00
1805	.....	.50	to	2.00
1806	.....	1.00	to	3.00
1807	.....	.50	to	1.00



1808	Twelve stars	\$ 1.00	to	\$ 5.00
1808	Thirteen stars	1.00	to	4.00
1809	.....	2.00	to	10.00
1810	.....	.50	to	2.00
1811	.....	1.00	to	10.00
1811	Over '10	1.00	to	10.00
1812	.....	.50	to	1.00
1813	.....	.50	to	1.00
1814	.....	.50	to	1.00
1815	None coined			
1816	.....	.10	to	.50
1817	Thirteen stars .....	.10	to	.50
1817	Fifteen stars .....	.15	to	1.00



(Please do not confuse these Large Copper Cents with Half Cents)

1818, 1819, 1820, each.....	\$.10 to \$.50
1821	1.00 to 5.00
1822 .....	.25 to 1.00
1823	1.00 to 10.00
1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, each.....	.10 to .50
1830, 1831, 1832, each.....	.10 to .25



1833 to 1856.....	\$.10 to \$.25
1857 .....	.50 to 2.00

TWO-CENT PIECES—BRONZE

Coined at the Philadelphia mint only.

Coinage commenced in 1864 and discontinued in 1873.



1864 and 1865, each.....	\$.05 to \$.25
1866 to 1869.....	.20 to 1.00
1870 and 1871.....	.50 to 1.50
1872	1.00 to 3.00
1873 Last and rarest year of issue.....	2.50 to 10.00

United States Nickel Coins

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES

Coined at the Philadelphia mint only.

Coinage commenced in 1865, discontinued in 1889.



1865 to 1876, each.....	\$.05 to \$.25
1877	5.00 to 10.00
1878	1.00 to 3.00
1879 to 1889, each.....	.10 to 1.00

“NICKELS” OR FIVE-CENT PIECES

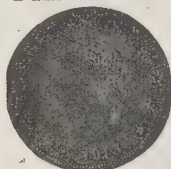
Coined at the Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco mints.

Coinage commenced in 1866.



1866	\$.10 to \$ 1.00
1867 .....	.20 to 1.25
1868 to 1870.....	.10 to 1.00
1871 .....	.50 to 3.00
1872 to 1876.....	.25 to 1.00
1877	5.00 to 10.00
1878	1.00 to 3.00
1879 to 1884.....	.10 to 1.00
1885	2.00 to 10.00
1886 to 1898.....	.10 to 1.00
1899 to 1912.....	.05 to 1.00
1912 D. Mint.....	.05 to 3.00
1912 S. Mint.....	1.00 to 5.00

The Famous 1913 Liberty Head 5c Nickel



1913 With LIBERTY HEAD (not Buffalo Type).....\$500.00

BUFFALO TYPE 5c NICKELS

1913 to 1938.....	\$.05 to \$.50
1913 D. Mint.....	.05 to 2.00

1913 S. Mint.....	.25 to	3.00
1914 D. to 1920 D. Mint, inclusive.....	.05 to	1.00
1914 S. to 1921 S. Mint, inclusive.....	.05 to	1.00
1923 S. to 1926 S. Mint, inclusive.....	.05 to	1.00
1927 S. Mint, brand new only.....		10.00
1924 D. Mint.....	.10 to	1.00
1925 D. Mint.....	.05 to	1.00
1926 D. Mint.....	.05 to	1.00
1927 D. Mint.....	.05 to	1.00

United States Silver Coins

U. S. SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES

Do not mistake the nickel 3c pieces for the silver 3c pieces.

Coinage commenced in 1851, discontinued in 1873. All dates excepting 1851 were coined at the Philadelphia mint. In 1851 they were coined both at the Philadelphia and the New Orleans mints.

1851 to 1862, each.....	\$.10 to \$	.50
1863 Proofs only	1.00 to	2.00
1864	2.00 to	10.00
1865, 1866, 1867, each.....	.50 to	2.00
1868 to 1872, each.....	.50 to	1.50
1873	1.00 to	3.00

HALF DIMES OR 5 CENTS SILVER

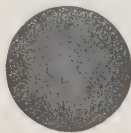
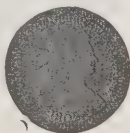
Coinage commenced in 1794, discontinued in 1873. No half Dimes were coined in 1798, 1804, 1806 to 1828, inclusive. Coinage at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco mints.



1794.....	\$3.00 to \$10.00	1795.....	\$1.00 to \$3.00
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1796	3.00 to	10.00
1797 Thirteen stars	3.00 to	10.00
1797 Fifteen stars	2.50 to	8.00
1797 Sixteen stars	2.50 to	8.00

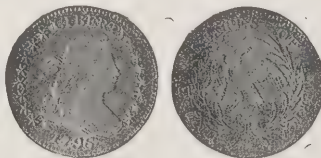


1800	\$ 2.00 to \$	7.50
1801	3.00 to	10.00
1802	50.00 to	250.00

1803	.....	1.00 to	7.50
1805	.....	3.00 to	15.00
1829	to 1836, ea.....	.15 to	1.00
1837	Bust of Liberty.....	.10 to	.25
1837	Liberty Seated .....	.10 to	.25
1838	.....	.10 to	.25
1838	O Mint .....	.25 to	.50
1839	.....	.10 to	.25
1840	.....	.10 to	.25
1841	to 1845, each.....	.10 to	.25
1846	.....	1.00 to	5.00
1847	to 1852, each.....	.10 to	.25
1849	O Mint .....	.25 to	1.00
1853	No Arrows at date, O Mint.....	1.00 to	3.00
1853	.....	.10 to	.25
1854	to 1859, each.....	.10 to	.25
1860	Stars and no mention of "United States"	5.00 to	10.00
1860	Legend—"United States of America" .....	.10 to	.25
1861	.....	.10 to	.25
1862	.....	.10 to	.25
1863	.....	.10 to	.25
1863	S .....		.50
1864	.....	1.00 to	5.00
1864	S .....		.50
1865	S .....		.50
1866	and 1867, S Mint, each.....	.25 to	.50
1869	S .....		.25
1871	S		1.00
1873	S .....		.25
1865	to 1873, each.....	.15 to	.50

DIMES, OR 10 CENTS SILVER

Coinage commenced in 1796. No dimes were coined in 1799, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1813 to 1819, inclusive, and 1826. Coined at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, Carson City, San Francisco and Denver mints.



1796	.....	\$ 2.50 to	\$10.00
1797	Thirteen stars	3.00 to	15.00
1797	Sixteen stars	3.00 to	15.00
1798	.....	3.00 to	10.00
1800	.....	3.00 to	10.00
1801	.....	4.00 to	15.00
1802	.....	3.00 to	10.00
1803	.....	3.00 to	12.00



1804.....	\$7.50 to \$35.00	1809.....	\$1.00 to \$ 5.00
1805.....	1.00 to 3.00	1811.....	1.00 to 5.00
1807.....	1.00 to 3.00	1814.....	.50 to 2.00
1820-1821 .....			.25 to 1.00



1822	\$ 1.00 to \$10.00
1823 .....	.25 to 1.00
1824 .....	.25 to 1.00
1825 .....	.25 to 1.00
1827 .....	.25 to 1.00
1828 .....	.25 to 1.00
1829-1833 .....	.25 to 1.00
1834-1836 .....	.25 to 1.00
1837 Bust type .....	.25 to 1.00
1837 Liberty seated .....	.25 to 1.00
1838 .....	.25 to 1.00
1838 Stars .....	.25 to 1.00
1839 to 1843, each.....	.25 to 1.00
1844	1.00 to 5.00
1845 .....	.15 to .50
1846	1.00 to 3.00
1847 to 1852, each.....	.10 to .50
1853 No Arrows .....	.50 to 2.00
1853 Arrows .....	.10 to .50
1856, 1858 and 1859 S Mint, each.....	.50 to 5.00
1854 to 1859, each.....	.10 to .50
1859 Reverse of 1860 without "United States of America".....	15.00 to 25.00
1860 to 1866 .....	.10 to .50
1860 O Mint .....	.50 to 2.00
1861 to 1869 S Mint, each.....	.10 to .50
1867 .....	.10 to .50
1868 to 1893, each.....	.10 to .50
1870 S Mint	1.00 to 10.00
1871 to 1874 S Mint, each.....	.50 to 2.00
1871 to 1874 CC Mint, each.....	1.00 to 5.00
1875 S Mint .....	.10 to .50
1878 CC Mint .....	.50 to 1.00

1884 and 1885 S Mint, each.....	\$.50 to \$ 5.00
1889 S Mint .....	.25 to 1.00
1891 to 1893 S Mint, each.....	.25 to 1.50
1894 S Mint	100.00 to 300.00
1892 to 1905 O Mint, each.....	.20 to 1.00
1894 to 1896, each.....	.10 to .50
1897 to 1899, each.....	.10 to .50
1895 and 1896 S Mint, each.....	.15 to 1.00
1900 .....	.10 to 1.00
1901 to 1904 S Mint, each.....	.25 to 1.50
1901 to 1917, each.....	.10 to .25
1916 D Mint, Good \$1, Uncirculated (new)	10.00
1917 to 1920, each.....	.10 to .25
1921 .....	.10 to 5.00
1923 to 1939, each.....	.10 to .15

TWENTY-CENT PIECES

Coinage commenced in 1875, discontinued in 1878. Coined at the Philadelphia, Carson City and San Francisco mints.

1875	\$.50 to \$ 1.00
1876	1.00 to 2.00
1876 CC Mint (Carson City Mint).....	100.00 to 300.00
1877	5.00 to 15.00
1878	5.00 to 15.00

QUARTER DOLLARS

Coinage commenced in 1796. No quarter dollars were coined in 1797 to 1803, inclusive; 1808 to 1814, inclusive; 1816, 1817, 1829, 1830. Coined at the Philadelphia, Carson City, San Francisco, New Orleans and Denver mints.



1796.....	\$ 5.00 to \$ 25.00	1821.....	\$.50 to \$ 2.00
1804.....	3.00 to 10.00	1822.....	.50 to 2.00
1805-1807..	.50 to 2.00	1823.....	50.00 to 200.00
1815.....	.50 to 2.00	1824.....	.50 to 2.00
1818-1820..	.50 to 2.00	1825.....	.50 to 2.00



1827	\$150.00 to \$300.00	
1828 .....	.50 to	2.00
1831 to 1837, each.....	.35 to	1.00
1838 Bust type .....	.35 to	1.00
1838 Liberty seated .....	.35 to	1.00
1839 to 1849, each.....	.35 to	1.00
1849 O Mint	1.00 to	5.00
1850-185135 to	1.00
1852 O Mint35 to	2.00



1853 No Arrows and Rays.....	\$ 5.00 to \$15.00	
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NOTE: There are many counterfeit quarters and half dollars of 1853. They are made out of the 1853 with arrows and with rays, simply by removing the arrow heads and rays. Some are made out of the 1858 by changing the 8 into a 3. But these counterfeits can not deceive anyone interested in coins, as they can easily be detected by their weight. The genuine 1853 quarters and half dollars without rays and arrows weigh more than those with arrows.

1853 Arrows and Rays.....	\$.25 to \$.30	
1854-1855 .....	.25 to	.30
1855 O Mint .....	.25 to	2.00
1855, 1856, 1857 S Mint, each.....	.50 to	5.00
1856-1857 .....	.25 to	.30
1858 to 1869 S Mint, each.....	.25 to	1.50
1858 to 1871 .....	.25 to	.30
1871-1872 S Mint, each.....	.25 to	2.00
1870, 1871, 1872, CC Mint, each.....	1.00 to	5.00
1866 Without "In God We Trust".....	10.00 to	50.00
1866 With "In God We Trust".....	.25 to	.35
1872 to 1891, each.....	.25 to	.30
1875 CC Mint .....	.30 to	1.00
1878 S Mint	5.00 to	15.00
1892 to 1916, each.....	.25 to	.35
1893 Portrait of Isabella of Spain.....	1.00 to	2.00
1891 O Mint	5.00 to	10.00

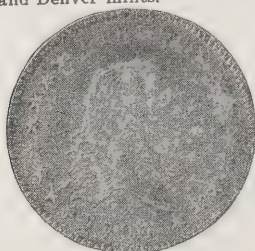
THESE PRICES ARE FOR QUARTER-DOLLARS

(LAST FIGURE FOR BRAND NEW ONLY)

1895 to 1900 S Mint, each.....	\$ 1.00 to \$ 2.00
1901 S Mint. Good, or not too badly worn	5.00
But if brand new.....	50.00
1901 O Mint	1.00 to 5.00
1902 S Mint. Good, or not too badly worn .....	.50
But if brand new.....	4.00
1903 to 1914 S Mint, each.....	1.00
1915 S Mint .....	.50
1916 Liberty standing. Reverse, no stars below eagle	5.00
1917 Liberty standing. Reverse, 3 stars below eagle	2.00
1917 D Mint, Liberty standing. Reverse, no stars below eagle.....	1.00
1917 D Mint, Liberty standing. Reverse, 3 stars below eagle.....	3.00
1917 S Mint, Liberty standing. Reverse, no stars below eagle.....	3.00
1917 S Mint, Liberty standing. Reverse, 3 stars below eagle.....	1.00
1918	\$2.00
1918 D Mint.....	4.00
1918 S Mint	4.00
1919	3.00
1919 D Mint	5.00
1919 S Mint	5.00
1920	1.00
1920 D Mint	2.00
1932 S Mint, Brand New only.....	\$3.00
1932 D Mint, Brand New only.....	4.00
1920 S Mint	\$2.00
1921	15.00
1923 S Mint	5.00
1924 D Mint	1.00
1924 S Mint	2.50
1927 D Mint	1.00
1927 S Mint	5.00
1924 to 1938 .....	.30

HALF DOLLARS

Coinage commenced in 1794. None coined in 1798, 1799, 1800, 1804 and 1816. Coined at Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City and Denver mints.



1794	\$ 5.00 to \$ 10.00	1801.....	\$2.00 to \$5.00
1795	2.00 to 5.00	1802.....	3.00 to 5.00
1796 Fifteen stars ..	25.00 to 100.00	1803.....	.75 to 1.50
1796 Sixteen stars ..	50.00 to 150.00	1805.....	.75 to 1.00
1797	20.00 to 50.00	1805 over 1804..	.75 to 1.00
		1806.....	.75 to 1.00

1807 Face to right	\$.55 to \$1.00	1817 None coined in 1816. to 1835, each	\$.55 to \$.75
1807 Face to left .....	.55 to 1.00	1836 Lettered edge .....	.55 to .75
1808-1814 .....	.55 to 1.00		
1815	2.50 to 5.00		



1836 Milled edge	\$ 2.00 to \$ 5.00
1837 .....	.60 to 1.00
1838 Bust type .....	.60 to 1.00
1838 Liberty seated	10.00 to 25.00



1838 O Mint	\$100.00 to \$500.00
1839 Bust type .....	.50 to 1.00
1839 Liberty .....	.50 to 1.00



1840 to 1849 .....	.50 to 1.00
1841, 1842, 1844 O Mint, each .....	.50 to .75
1850, 1851, each .....	.50 to 1.50
1852	1.00 to 2.50
1852 O Mint	1.00 to 3.00



1853 O Mint, No Rays and Arrows.....\$200.00 to \$500.00

NOTE: See remarks as to the quarter dollar of the same year.



1853 Arrows and Rays.....	.50 to	.55
1854 to 1859 .....	.50 to	.55
1857 O Mint .....	.50 to	1.00
1855, 1856, 1857 S Mint, each.....	1.00 to	2.50
1858 S Mint .....	.75 to	1.00
1859 S Mint .....	.75 to	2.00
1860 to 1872, each.....	.50 to	.75
1866 Without "In God We Trust" and without mint mark. No premium paid on the 1866 Half Dollar with mint mark S.....	25.00 to	100.00
1866 In God We Trust.....	.50 to	.55
1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 CC Mint, each	1.00 to	5.00
1873 to 1879 .....	.50 to	1.00
1878 S Mint	5.00 to	25.00
1880 to 1891 .....	.50 to	1.00

THESE PRICES ARE FOR HALF-DOLLARS IN BRAND NEW CONDITION ONLY

PLEASE NOTE

The prices here offered for the following Half-Dollars are only for brand new coins. If the coins are worn and have been in circulation, they are of no premium value and are worth just 50c each, so please do not send us any of these Half-Dollars unless in mint state.

New Condition Only

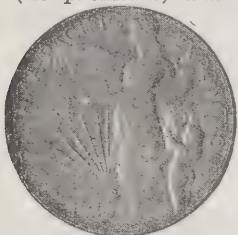
1893 to 1900, O Mint, each.....	\$4.00
1892 to 1899, S Mint, each.....	4.00
1892 to 1913	4.00
1901 O Mint	20.00
1901 S Mint	20.00
1902 to 1909 O Mint, each.....	4.00

	Note: New Condition Only
1902, 1903, 1904 S Mint, each.....	\$ 5.00
1905 to 1916 S Mint, each.....	4.00
1911 to 1916 D Mint, each.....	2.00
1917 D on obverse.....	5.00
1917 D on reverse.....	6.00
1917 S on obverse.....	10.00
1917 S on reverse.....	5.00
1914 to 1920, each.....	1.00
1918 to 1923 S Mint, each.....	3.00
1918 to 1920 D Mint, each.....	4.00
1921	10.00
1934 to 1939 .....	.55

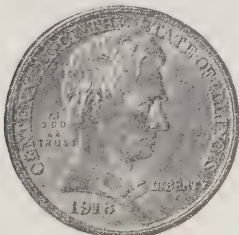
The following Commemorative Half Dollars must be in absolute mint condition to command the premiums listed:



1892 and 1893 Columbian Exposition
(no premium)60



1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition issue..... 10.00



1918 Lincoln Centennial 1.00

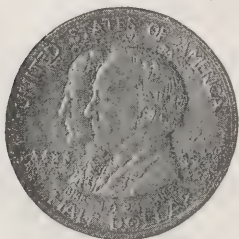
The following commemorative Half Dollars must be in absolute mint condition to command the premiums listed.



1920 Pilgrim 300th Anniversary.....	\$ 1.00
1921 Pilgrim 300th Anniversary.....	2.00



1920 Maine Centennial	2.00
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1921 Alabama Centennial	2.50
1921 Alabama Centennial, with 2X2.....	5.00

The following commemorative Half Dollars must be in absolute mint condition to command the premiums listed.



1921 Missouri Centennial	\$10.00
1921 Missouri Centennial, with 2*4.....	12.50



1922 Grant Memorial issue, without star.....	1.25
1922 Grant with star above "Grant".....	20.00



1923 Monroe Doctrine Centennial.....	1.25
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The following commemorative Half Dollars must be in absolute mint condition to command the premiums listed.



1924 Huguenot-Walloon 300th Anniversary.....\$ 1.25



1925 Stone Mountain Memorial..... .60



1925 Bunker Hill or Lexington Concord
Sesquicentennial60

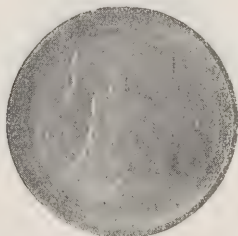
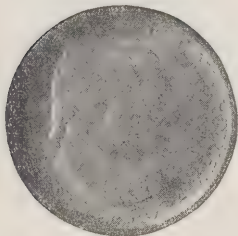
The following commemorative Half Dollars **must be** in **absolute mint condition** to command the premiums listed.



1925 California Jubilee (75th Anniversary).....\$ 2.00



1925 Fort Vancouver Centennial..... 5.00



1926 Sesquicentennial75

The following commemorative Half Dollars **must be in absolute mint condition** to command the premiums listed.



1926 Oregon Trail Half Dollars, P and S Mints.....	\$ 1.00
1928 Oregon Trail Half Dollar.....	1.00
1933 Oregon Trail Half Dollar, D Mint.....	3.00
1934 Oregon Trail Half Dollar, D Mint.....	1.00
1936 Oregon Trail Half Dollar, S Mint.....	1.50
1936 Oregon Trail Half Dollar, P Mint.....	1.00
1937 Oregon Trail Half Dollar, D Mint.....	.75
1938 Oregon Trail Half Dollar, P, S, D, each.....	2.00
1939 Oregon Trail Half Dollar, P, S, D, each.....	5.00



1927 Bennington, Vermont, 150th Anniversary.....	2.00
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1928 Hawaii—Capt. Cook Half Dollar. 150th Anniversary Discovery of Hawaii	\$ 2.50 to \$ 10.00
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The following commemorative Half Dollars must be in absolute mint condition to command the premiums listed.



1934 Maryland—300th Anniversary of founding of Maryland.....\$ 1.00



1934 Texas Centennial .....	.60
1935 Texas Centennial, P, S and D Mints, each.....	.60
1936 Texas Centennial, P, S and D Mints, each.....	1.00
1937 Texas Centennial, P, S and D Mints, each.....	1.25
1938 Texas Centennial, P, S and D Mints, each.....	5.00



1934 Daniel Boone or Kentucky Half Dollar.....	1.00
1935 With small 34 Daniel Boone or Kentucky Half Dollar, P Mint.....	.60

The following commemorative Half Dollars must be in absolute mint condition to command the premiums listed.

1935	With small 34 Daniel Boone or Kentucky Half Dollar, S and D Mint, the pair.....	\$ 25.00
1935	Daniel Boone or Kentucky Half Dollar, P, S, and D Mints, each.....	.75
1936	Daniel Boone or Kentucky Half Dollar, P, S, and D Mints, each.....	.75
1937	Daniel Boone or Kentucky Half Dollar	1.00
1937	Daniel Boone or Kentucky Half Dollar, S and D Mints, each.....	10.00
1938	Daniel Boone or Kentucky Half Dollar, P, S, and D Mints, each.....	10.00



1935	San Diego Exposition.....	1.25
1936	San Diego Exposition.....	1.25

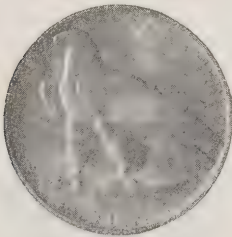


1935	Arkansas Half Dollar P, S and D Mint, each.....	.75
1936	Arkansas Half Dollar, P, S and D Mint, each.....	.75
1936	Arkansas, Senator Robinson.....	.75
1937	Arkansas, P, S and D Mint, each.....	2.00
1938	Arkansas, P, S and D Mint, each.....	3.00
1939	Arkansas, P, S and D Mint, each.....	7.50

The following commemorative Half Dollars must be in absolute mint condition to command the premiums listed.



1935 Hudson, N. Y. 150th Anniversary.....\$ 5.00



1935 Connecticut 300th Anniversary..... 2.50



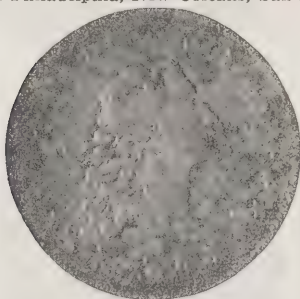
1935 Old Spanish Trail.....	4.00
1936 Rhode Island Half Dollar, P, S and D Mint, each.....	.75
1936 Elgin Half Dollar.....	1.00
1936 Long Island Half Dollar.....	1.00
1936 Cleveland Half Dollar.....	1.00
1936 York County, Maine Half Dollar.....	1.00
1936 Wisconsin Half Dollar.....	1.00
1936 Cincinnati Musical Center Half Dollar, P, S and D Mints, each.....	3.00
1936 Albany Dongan Charter Half Dollar.....	1.25
1936 San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Half Dollar	1.50

The following Commemorative Half Dollars must be in absolute mint condition to command the premiums listed.

1936 Bridgeport Half Dollar.....	\$1.25
1936 Columbia, S. Car. Half Dollar, P, S and D Mints, each.....	1.50
1936 Gettysburg Half Dollar.....	2.00
1937 Virginia Dare-Sir Walter Raleigh Half Dollar....	1.25
1936 Lynchburg	1.00
1938 New Rochelle.....	1.50
1936 Delaware	1.25
1937 Battle of Antietam	2.00
1936 Norfolk Bicentennial.....	2.00

U. S. SILVER DOLLARS

Coinage commenced in 1794, discontinued in 1873 and resumed in 1878, and again discontinued in 1904; resumed in 1921. No dollars were coined in 1805 to 1837, inclusive, and 1874 to 1877, inclusive. Coined at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco and Carson City mints.

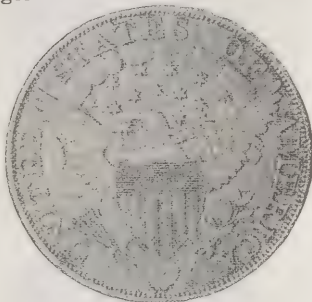


1794 Head, flowing hair.....	\$25.00 to \$150.00
1795 Head, flowing hair.....	3.00 to 10.00
1795 Fillet head (hair tied).....	3.00 to 10.00



1796 Fillet head, 6 stars to right of bust..	3.00 to 10.00
1797 Fillet head, 7 stars to right of bust..	3.00 to 10.00

1798 Fillet head, small eagle	\$ 3.00 to \$10.00
1798 Fillet head, large eagle, 13 stars.....	2.50 to 5.00
1799 Fillet head, 5 stars to right of bust	2.50 to 5.00
1799 Fillet head, 6 stars to right of bust	2.50 to 5.00
1800 Fillet head, large eagle	2.50 to 5.00
1801-1803 Fillet head, large eagle.....	2.50 to 5.00



1804 Fillet head, large eagle.....	\$1,000.00 to \$2,500.00
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1836 Flying eagle, C. Gobrecht below base	25.00 to 100.00
1836 Liberty seated, flying eagle.....	10.00 to 25.00



1838 Flying eagle	50.00 to 150.00
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1839 Flying eagle\$25.00 to \$75.00



1840 Liberty seated. Fine coins only.....	\$2.00
1841 and 1842 Liberty seated.....	2.00
1843-1847 Liberty seated	2.00
1848 Liberty seated	2.00
1849-1850 Liberty seated.....	2.00
1851 Liberty seated	25.00 to 100.00
1852 Liberty seated	25.00 to 100.00
1853 Liberty seated	2.00 to 5.00
1854 Liberty seated	3.00 to 6.00
1855 Liberty seated	2.00 to 5.00
1856 Liberty seated	2.00 to 5.00
1857 Liberty seated	2.00 to 5.00
1858 Liberty seated	25.00 to 50.00
1859-1865 Liberty seated. Proofs only.....	2.00
1866 Without "In God We Trust".....	25.00 to 100.00
1867-1869 Liberty seated. Proofs only.....	2.00
1870 Proofs only	2.00
1870 S Mint	200.00 to 500.00

1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873 CC Mint, each.....	\$ 2.00 to \$ 5.00
1871-1872 Proofs only	2.00
1872 S	2.00 to 5.00
1878 Seven tail feathers. Proofs only.....	2.00
1878 Eight tail feathers. Proofs only.....	2.00
1879 to 1894. Proofs only, each.....	2.00
1895 Philadelphia mint	1.00 to 5.00
1896 Proofs only	2.00
1897 Proofs only	2.00
1898 Proofs only	2.00
1899 Proofs only	2.00
1900 Proofs only	2.00
1900 Washington-Lafayette	2.00 to 4.00
1901 Proof coins only.....	2.00
1902 Proof coins only.....	2.00
1903 Proof coins only.....	2.00
1903 O Mint	2.00 to 25.00
1904 Philadelphia Mint. Proof only.....	2.00
None coined 1905 to 1920.	

TRADE DOLLARS

Coinage commenced in 1873. Repudiated in 1884. Redeemed in 1887.
Coined at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City mints.



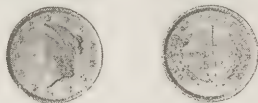
The Trade Dollars are of entirely different design than the ordinary dollars. See the above illustration.

1873 to 1878, each.....	\$ 1.00 to \$ 2.50
1879 to 1883, each.....	1.00 to 2.50
1884	250.00 to 500.00
1885	250.00 to 500.00

United States Gold Coins

GOLD DOLLARS

Coinage commenced in 1849, discontinued in 1889. Coined at Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Georgia, mints.



1849 to 1853, without mint mark.....	\$ 2.00 to \$	3.00
1849 C Mint		4.00
1849 and 1850 D Mint, each.....		5.00
1850 O Mint	2.00 to	3.00
1850 C Mint	10.00 to	20.00
1851 D Mint		5.00
1852 D Mint		5.00
1852 C Mint		4.00
1853 D Mint		7.50
1854 Small or large type, each.....	2.00 to	3.00



1854 D Mint	5.00 to	10.00
1854 C Mint	100.00 to	500.00
1855 and 1856, each	2.00 to	3.00
1855 C Mint		5.00
1855 and 1856 D Mint, each.....	25.00 to	50.00
1857 to 1860 without mint mark.....	2.00 to	3.00
1857 D Mint		10.00
1858 D Mint		10.00
1859 D Mint		10.00
1859 C Mint		5.00
1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859 S Mint, each....		3.00
1860 S Mint		5.00
1860 D Mint	25.00 to	50.00

1861	\$ 2.00 to \$ 3.00	
1861 D Mint	50.00 to 100.00	
1862	2.00 to 3.00	
1863	10.00 to 25.00	
1864	10.00 to 20.00	
1865	15.00 to 30.00	
1866	5.00 to 15.00	
1867	5.00 to 10.00	
1868	5.00 to 10.00	
1869	5.00 to 10.00	
1870	4.00 to 8.00	
1870 S Mint	25.00 to 50.00	
1871	5.00 to 10.00	
1872	5.00 to 10.00	
1873	3.00 to 5.00	
1874	2.00 to 3.00	
1875	50.00 to 100.00	
1876	3.00 to 5.00	
1877	3.00 to 5.00	
1878	3.00 to 5.00	
1879	3.00 to 5.00	
1880	5.00 to 10.00	
1881 to 1889, each.....	2.50 to 5.00	

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES OF GOLD DOLLARS



1803-1903 Busts of Jefferson and McKinley	\$ 4.00 to \$ 6.00
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1904 Lewis and Clark.....	5.00 to 20.00
1905 Lewis and Clark.....	5.00 to 20.00



1915 Panama-Pacific\$ 2.50 to \$ 4.00



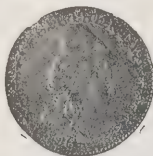
1916 McKinley Memorial 2.50 to 5.00
1917 McKinley Memorial 2.50 to 6.00



1922 Grant Memorial 5.00 to 10.00
1922 Grant Memorial, with star
above "Grant" 3.00 to 5.00

\$2.50 GOLD PIECES OR QUARTER EAGLES

Coinage commenced in 1796. None coined in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1809 to 1820, inclusive; 1822, 1823 and 1828. Coined at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charlotte, N. C., San Francisco, Dahlonega, Ga., and Denver mints.



1796 With stars\$ 25.00 to \$ 100.00

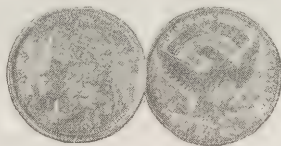


1796 Without stars 20.00 to 50.00

1797	\$ 25.00 to \$100.00
1798	20.00 to 50.00
1802	10.00 to 20.00
1804	7.50 to 15.00
1805	7.50 to 15.00
1806 over 1804.....	20.00 to 50.00
1806 over 1805.....	50.00 to 100.00
1807	7.50 to 15.00
1808	10.00 to 35.00



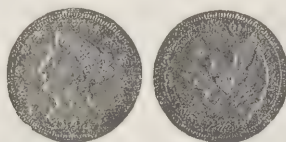
1821	10.00 to 40.00
1824	12.50 to 40.00
1825	12.50 to 40.00
1826	25.00 to 125.00
1827	15.00 to 75.00
1829	20.00 to 40.00
1830	10.00 to 20.00
1831	10.00 to 20.00
1832	10.00 to 20.00
1833	10.00 to 20.00



1834 With "E Pluribus Unum" over eagle	50.00 to 250.00
1834 Without "E Pluribus Unum".....	5.00
1835 to 1840, each.....	5.00
1841 With mint letter O.....	25.00
1841 Without mint mark.....	50.00 to 100.00
1841 D Mint	5.00



1842	Without mint mark.....	\$	5.00 to \$	10.00
1843	.....			4.00
1844	.....			4.00
1845	.....			4.00
1845	O Mint		5.00 to	10.00
1846	.....			4.00
1847	.....			4.00
1848	.....			4.00



1848	"CAL" stamped over eagle.....	15.00 to	25.00
1849	.....		4.00
1850	.....		4.00
1851	.....		4.00
1852	D Mint		5.00
1852	Without mint letter.....		4.00
1853	.....		4.00
1853	D Mint		6.00
1854	.....		4.00
1854	D Mint	10.00 to	15.00
1854	S Mint	50.00 to	100.00
1855	.....		4.00
1855	D Mint	10.00 to	20.00
1856	.....		4.00
1856	D Mint	20.00 to	50.00
1857	.....		4.00
1857	D Mint	7.50 to	15.00
1858	.....		4.00
1858	S Mint	100.00 to	200.00
1859	.....		4.00



1859 D Mint	\$	\$ 5.00
1859 S Mint		4.00
1860		4.00
1861		4.00
1862		4.00
1863 Without mint mark.....	100.00 to	250.00
1864 Without mint mark.....	10.00 to	25.00
1865 to 1874, each.....		4.00
1875 Without mint mark.....	10.00 to	25.00
1876		4.00
1877		4.00
1878, 1879, 1880, each.....		4.00
1881		5.00
1882, 1883, 1884, each.....		4.00
1885		5.00
1886 to 1907, each.....		4.00



1908 to 1929, each..... 4.00



1915 Panama-Pacific issue 5.00 to 10.00



1926 Sesquicentennial issue 5.00 to 7.00

THREE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

Coinage commenced in 1854, discontinued in 1889. Coined at the Philadelphia, San Francisco, Dahlonega, Ga., and New Orleans mints.



1854	.....	\$ 7.50 to \$ 10.00
1854 D Mint	.....	10.00 to 20.00
1855	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1856	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1857	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1858	.....	6.00 to 10.00
1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, each	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1863 and 1864, each	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1865	.....	6.00 to 10.00
1866	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1867	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1868	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1869	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1870	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1870 S Mint	.....	500.00 to 1,000.00
1871	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1872	.....	6.00 to 10.00
1873	.....	20.00 to 50.00
1874	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1875	.....	150.00 to 500.00
1876	.....	50.00 to 100.00
1877	.....	10.00 to 25.00
1878, 1879, 1880, each	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1881	.....	7.50 to 10.00
1882 to 1889, each	.....	7.50 to 10.00

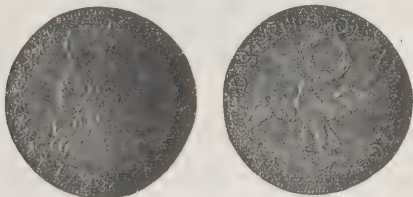


FOUR-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

1879 Flowing hair	.....	\$100.00 to \$200.00
1879 Coiled hair	.....	150.00 to 250.00
1880 Flowing hair	.....	200.00 to 300.00
1880 Coiled hair	.....	200.00 to 300.00

FIVE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

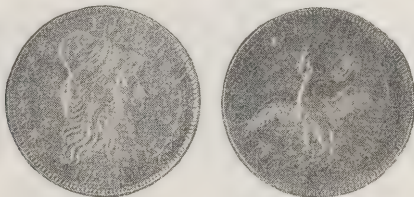
Coinage commenced in 1795. No \$5.00 gold pieces were coined in 1801, 1816 and 1817. Coined at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Charlotte, N. C., Dahlonega, Ga., Carson City and Denver mints.



1795 Small eagle\$ 25.00 to \$ 50.00



1795 Large eagle	50.00 to	100.00
1796	15.00 to	25.00
1797 Small eagle, 15 stars.....	100.00 to	250.00
1797 Large eagle, 16 stars.....	100.00 to	300.00
1798 Large eagle	10.00 to	20.00



1798 Small eagle	250.00 to	750.00
1799	10.00 to	15.00
1800 to 1807, each.....	10.00 to	15.00



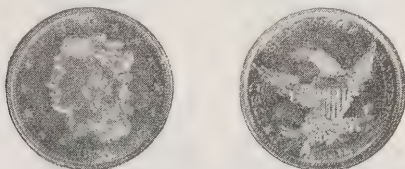
1807 to 1812, each.....	\$	10.00 to \$	15.00
1813		10.00 to	15.00
1814		10.00 to	20.00



1815	500.00 to	1,500.00
1818	10.00 to	25.00
1819	100.00 to	600.00
1820	25.00 to	50.00
1821	25.00 to	125.00
1822	2,500.00 to	6,500.00
1823	25.00 to	75.00
1824	25.00 to	125.00
1825	25.00 to	100.00
1826	25.00 to	100.00
1827	50.00 to	150.00
1828	200.00 to	400.00
1829	200.00 to	500.00
1830	30.00 to	75.00
1831	30.00 to	75.00
1932 13 stars	75.00 to	150.00
1832 12 stars	100.00 to	350.00
1833	25.00 to	75.00



1834 With "E Pluribus Unum" over eagle\$ 25.00 to \$ 75.00



1834 Without "E Pluribus Unum"..... 7.50
 1835 to 1848, each..... 7.50

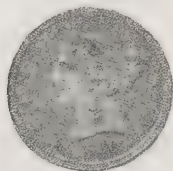


1841 With mint letter O under eagle.... 25.00 to 50.00

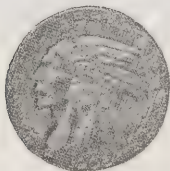
NOTE: (Also see special list of California Gold Coins.)

1849 If stamped "Massachusetts and California Co." 250.00 to 1,000.00
 1849 If stamped "Pacific Company"..... 250.00 to 1,000.00
 1849 If stamped "Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co."..... 250.00 to 750.00
 1849 If stamped "N. G. & N."..... 25.00 to 50.00
 1850 If stamped "Baldwin & Co."..... 25.00 to 50.00
 1850 If stamped "Dubosq & Co."..... 250.00 to 1,000.00
 1851 If stamped "Dunbar & Co."..... 150.00 to 300.00
 1851 If stamped "Shults & Co."..... 150.00 to 400.00
 1852 If stamped "W. M. & C." California Gold 15.00 to 25.00
 1853 7.50

1854 S Mint	\$ 50.00 to \$100.00	
1854 to 1859, each.....		7.50
1860 to 1862, each.....		7.50
1861 D Mint		7.50
1863, 1864 and 1865, each.....	7.50 to	10.00



1866 First year with motto.....		7.50
1867 to 1874, each.....		7.50
1870 With mint letters CC (For Carson City)		7.50
1872 and 1873 with mint letters CC, each		7.50
1875 Without any mint mark.....	10.00 to	25.00
1875 With mint letter S.....		7.50
1876 and 1877 CC mint, each.....		7.50
1876 Without mint mark.....	10.00 to	20.00
1877 With mint letter S.....		7.50
1878 to 1886, each.....		7.50
1884 CC Mint		7.50
1887 Without any mint mark.....	25.00 to	50.00
1887 With mint letter S.....		7.50
1888 to 1908, each.....		7.50



1908 to 1916, each.....	7.50
1929	7.50

\$10—TEN-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES—EAGLES

Coinage commenced in 1795. None issued in 1802, 1805 to 1827, inclusive. Coined at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City and Denver mints.



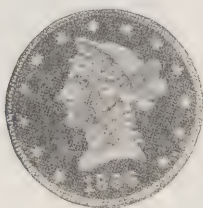
1795	.....	\$ 25.00 to \$ 50.00
1796	.....	25.00 to 50.00
1797 Small eagle	.....	50.00 to 75.00



1797 Large eagle	.....	20.00 to 30.00
1798 6 stars before Liberty head	.....	100.00 to 200.00
1798 4 stars before Liberty head	.....	50.00 to 100.00
1799	.....	25.00
1800	.....	25.00
1801	.....	25.00
1803	.....	25.00
1804	.....	25.00 to 50.00
1838	.....	20.00



1839 to 1854, each.....	\$		\$	15.00
1841 With mint letter O.....		15.00 to		20.00
1849 There are several varieties of California gold \$10 of this year that are of premium value. See list of California Ten-Dollar Gold Pieces.				
1850 Baldwin & Co.....		100.00 to		200.00
1850 If stamped "Dubosq & Co.".....		100.00 to		275.00
1851 If stamped "Baldwin & Co.".....		100.00 to		200.00
1852 If stamped "Moffat & Co.".....		20.00 to		30.00
1852 If stamped "W. M. & Co.".....		20.00 to		30.00
1853 If stamped "U. S. Assay".....		20.00 to		30.00
1854				15.00
1855 If stamped "Wass, Molitor & Co."		25.00 to		50.00
1856				15.00
1857, 1859 O Mint, each.....		15.00 to		20.00
1857, 1858 and 1859, each.....				15.00
1860 If Colorado issue—Clark Gruber & Co.		50.00 to		75.00
1861 If Colorado issue.....		20.00 to		30.00
1862				15.00
1863 Without any mint mark.....		20.00 to		40.00
1864 Without any mint mark.....		20.00 to		40.00
1865 Without any mint mark.....		20.00 to		40.00



1866				15.00
1867				15.00
1868				15.00
1869 Without any mint mark.....		15.00 to		25.00
1870				15.00
1871 Without any mint mark.....		15.00 to		20.00

1872	Without mint mark.....	\$ 15.00 to \$ 25.00	
1873	Without mint mark.....		15.00
1874	.....		15.00
1875	Without mint mark.....	25.00 to	50.00
1876	Without mint mark.....		15.00
1877	Without mint mark.....		15.00
1878	to 1906 all dates, each.....		15.00
1879	With mint letter O.....	15.00 to	25.00
1883	With mint letter O.....	15.00 to	30.00
1907	New type. Eagle standing wire edge. Periods after each word.....		25.00
1907	New type, low relief.....		15.00
1907	New type, plain edge, with periods after each word.....	25.00 to	50.00



1908 to 1932.....	15.00
1933	50.00

\$20.00—TWENTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

Coinage commenced in 1849. Coined at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City and Denver mints.



1849 Only one specimen of this date known. It is in the United States mint collection of coins at Philadelphia and at one time \$35,000.00 is said to have been offered for it.

1850	\$ 35.00
1851	35.00

1851 If stamped "Baldwin & Co., California Gold"	\$250.00 to \$500.00	
1852 If stamped "Augustus Humbert"	30.00 to	50.00
1852 to 1855, each.....		35.00
1855 If stamped "Wass, Molitor & Co. California Gold"	50.00 to	100.00
1854, 1855, 1856 and 1859 with mint letter O (Coined at New Orleans mint) each	30.00 to	40.00
1856 to 1860, each.....		30.00
1860 and 1861, with mint letter O, each	25.00 to	30.00
1860 Colorado Gold, view of Pike's Peak	100.00 to	200.00
1861 Colorado Gold	50.00 to	100.00
1862 to 1880, each.....		30.00
1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873 CC mint, each		30.00
1878 and 1879 CC mint, each.....		30.00
1879 O Mint		30.00
1881 to 1907, each.....		30.00
1885 CC Mint		30.00
1891, 1892 and 1893 CC mint, each.....		30.00
1907 New type, Flying Eagle, date in Roman letters		30.00



1907 New type, Flying Eagle, date in figures	30.00
1908 to 1930, each.....	30.00
1931 and 1932	100.00

IF YOU WISH TO BUY COINS SEND ONLY
TEN CENTS FOR OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED
SELLING LIST.

USE COUPON ON PAGE 206

Private and Territorial Issues of Gold Coins

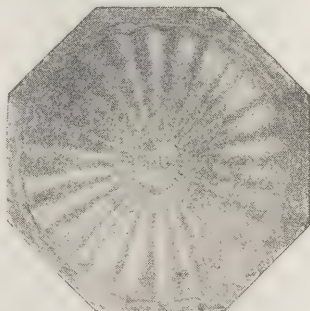
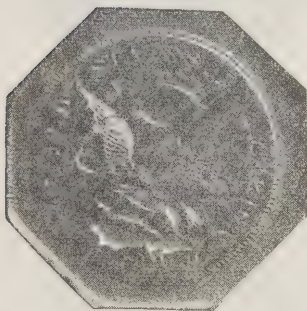
The private or pioneer coins, as they are sometimes called, were issued by private firms in the "Pioneer" days of the West and in the 30's in the Carolinas and Georgia. While not to be considered as legal coinage or legal tender, these pieces were accepted and passed current at a time when there was a pressing need of money with which to transact the business of the country. Such coinage is now prohibited by existing laws.

California Gold Coins

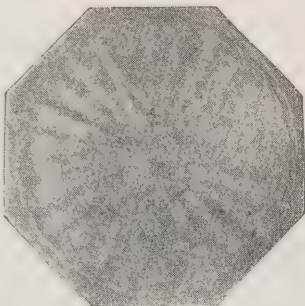
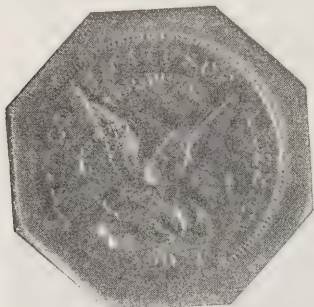
These coins were made as a substitute for the gold-dust currency. The private firms making these coins were reputable, made their coins equivalent to and in some instances a trifle better than the regular United States gold coins. The following firms issued the coins and whose names appear on them: Augustus Humbert (United States Assayer), 1851 and 1852; Baldwin & Co., 1850 and 1851; Cincinnati Mining and Trading Co., 1849; Dubosq & Co., 1849; Dunbar & Co., 1851; Kellogg & Co., 1854 and 1855; F. D. Kohler, 1850; Massachusetts & California Co., 1849; Miners Bank, 1849; Norris, Griggs & Norris, 1849; Moffat & Co., 1849 to 1853; J. S. Ormsby & Co., 1849; Pacific Co., 1849; Templeton Reid, 1849; Shultz & Co., 1851; Wass, Molitor & Co., 1852 and 1855.

FIFTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

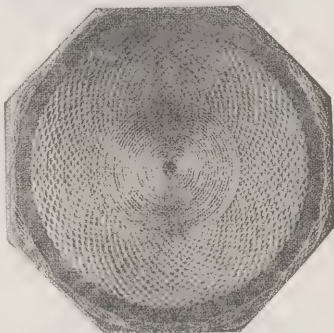
Octagon—(8 Cornered)



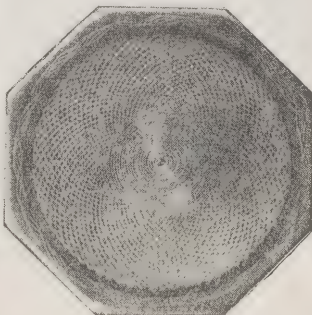
1851 Augustus Humbert, name and date
incused (stamped in) on edge. 50
in center of back.....\$150.00 to \$250.00



1851 Augustus Humbert. Same design
as last without 50 on back.....\$125.00 to \$175.00



1851 and 1852. Augustus Humbert.
Milled edge. Name around border 125.00 to 200.00



1852 U. S. Assay Office..... 125.00 to 200.00

ROUND FIFTY-DOLLAR PIECES



1855 Kellogg & Co. San Francisco,
Cal.\$500.00 to \$1,000.00



1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. San Francisco 200.00 to 300.00

PANAMA-PACIFIC \$50.00 GOLD PIECES



1915 Panama-Pacific Souvenir Issue.
 Issued during the San Francisco
 Exposition in 1915. Issued in
 round and octagon shape.
 Round
 Octagonal

\$250.00
 200.00

CALIFORNIA \$25.00 GOLD PIECE



1849 \$ XXV; Templeton Reid.....

\$2,500.00

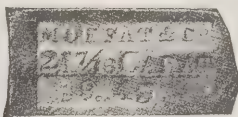


CALIFORNIA GOLD INGOTS OR BARS

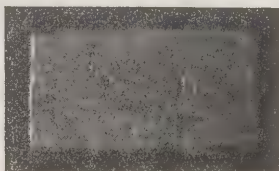
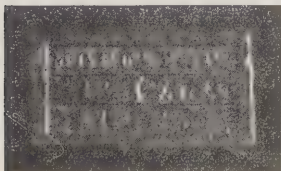
1850	\$50.00; Stamped F. D.		
	KOHLER	\$1,000.00 to	\$1,500.00
1850	\$40.07; Stamped, F. D.		
	KOHLER	1,000.00 to	1,500.00
1850	\$45.34; Stamped, F. D.		
	KOHLER		1,000.00
1850	\$36.55; Stamped, F. D.		
	KOHLER	700.00 to	1,000.00



No date, \$16.00; Stamped			
MOFFAT & CO.....	200.00 to		350.00



No date, \$9.45; Stamped			
MOFFAT & CO.....	200.00 to		500.00

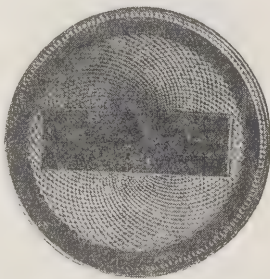


No date, \$14.25; Stamped			
MOFFAT & CO.....	200.00 to		300.00

CALIFORNIA TWENTY-DOLLAR PIECES



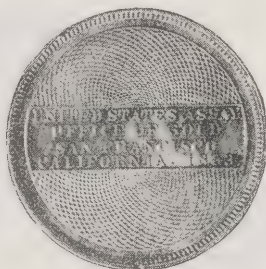
1851 Head to left; Baldwin & Co.....\$500.00 to \$1,000.00



1852 Eagle; Augustus Humbert..... 50.00 to 100.00



1853 Head; Moffat & Co..... 35.00 to 60.00



1853 United States Assay Office.....\$ 35.00 to \$ 45.00



1854 and 1855 Head; Kellogg & Co..... 35.00 to 45.00



1855 Wass, Molitor & Co., small head.... 100.00 to 150.00



1855 Wass, Molitor & Co., large head..\$500.00 to \$1,000.00

CALIFORNIA TEN-DOLLAR PIECES



1849 Head; Moffat & Co..... 20.00 to 30.00



1849 Eagle; Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company 500.00 to 1,000.00



1849 Eagle; Pacific Co.....\$500.00 to \$1,000.00

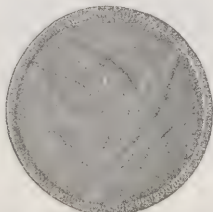
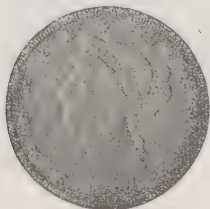


1849 Templeton Reid 500.00 to 2,000.00



1850 Vaquero mounted, Baldwin & Co. 200.00 to 400.00

1850 Head; Dubosq & Co..... 150.00 to 300.00



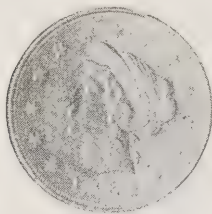
1851 Head; Baldwin & Co..... 200.00 to 400.00



1852 Eagle; Augustus Humbert.....\$ 20.00 to \$ 30.00



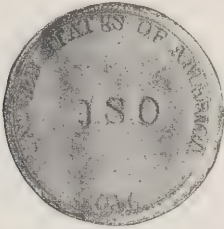
1852 Moffat & Co..... 30.00 to 50.00



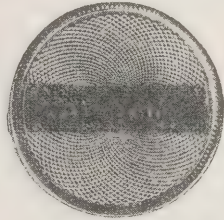
1852 W. M. & Co..... 20.00 to 30.00



No date, eagle; Miners Bank. . . . 100.00 to 150.00

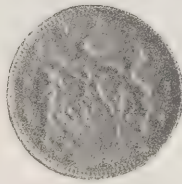


No date, stars; J. S. O. (J. S. Ormsby) \$500.00 to \$1,000.00



1853 Eagle; U. S. Assay Office.....	20.00 to	30.00
1855 Head; Wass, Molitor & Co.....	20.00 to	30.00

CALIFORNIA FIVE-DOLLAR PIECES



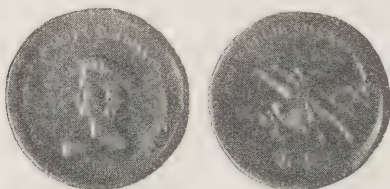
1849 Arms; Massachusetts and California Company\$500.00 to \$1,500.00



1849 Eagle; Pacific Co..... 500.00 to 1,500.00



1849 Eagle; N. G. & N. (Norris
Griggs & Norris).....\$ 20.00 to \$ 30.00



1849 Head; Cincinnati Mining &
Trading Company 500.00 to 1,000.00



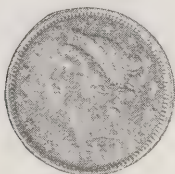
1849 J. S. Ormsby..... 500.00 to 1,000.00



1849 Head; Moffat & Co..... 10.00 to 15.00
1850 Head; Moffat & Co..... 10.00 to 15.00



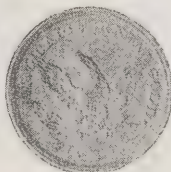
1850 Head; Baldwin & Co.....\$ 25.00 to \$ 40.00
 1850 Head; Dubosq & Co..... 250.00 to 1,000.00



1851 Head; Dunbar & Co..... 150.00 to 300.00



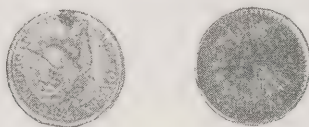
1851 Head; Shults & Co..... 150.00 to 400.00



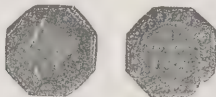
1852 Head; Wass, Molitor & Co..... 25.00 to 50.00

CALIFORNIA \$2.50 GOLD PIECE

- 1848 CAL stamped over eagle first coin
struck from gold found in California..\$15.00 to \$25.00

CALIFORNIA ROUND GOLD DOLLARS

1849 Pacific & Co.....	\$25.00 to \$50.00
1853 Stars, value	3.00 to 4.00
1852 Liberty, stars	3.00 to 4.00
1853 Liberty	3.00 to 4.00
1870 G. below head, value and date.....	3.00 to 4.00
1871 G. below head, value and date.....	3.00 to 4.00
1872 G. below head, value and date.....	3.00 to 4.00

OCTAGON GOLD DOLLARS

1853 Liberty, stars	\$ 3.00 to \$ 4.00
1854 Eagle	3.00 to 4.00
1855 Stars	3.00 to 4.00
1860 Stars, value and date.....	3.00 to 4.00
1865 Liberty and stars.....	3.00 to 4.00
1870 to 1876	3.00 to 4.00

CALIFORNIA GOLD HALF DOLLARS—Round

Do not confuse these with the souvenir pieces. The genuine coins must have their denominations stamped on them.

1852 Liberty, stars	\$1.00 to \$1.50
1853 Stars	1.00 to 1.50
1854, Eagle, stars.....	1.25 to 1.75
1856	1.00 to 1.50
1859 Liberty, 11 stars.....	1.00 to 1.50
1856 to 1875.....	1.00

OCTAGON GOLD HALF DOLLARS

1852 Indian head	\$1.00 to \$1.50
1853 Indian head	1.00 to 1.50
1853 Liberty head	1.00 to 1.50
1853 Liberty, eagle	1.00 to 1.50
1854 Liberty head	1.00 to 1.50
1855 to 1859, Indian head, each.....	1.00 to 1.50
1865 to 1878, Liberty head.....	1.00 to 1.50

CALIFORNIA GOLD QUARTER DOLLARS

ROUND

1853 to 1868, Liberty head, each.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50
1868, 1869, Indian head, each.....	1.00 to 1.50
1870 to 1873, Liberty head, each.....	1.00 to 1.50

OCTAGON GOLD QUARTER DOLLARS

1853 Liberty head; Eagle.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50
1853 Liberty, stars	1.00 to 1.50
1853 to 1868, Liberty head, stars, each.....	1.00 to 1.50
1868 Indian head	1.00 to 1.50
1870 to 1872 Liberty head.....	1.00 to 1.50
1872 Head of Washington.....	1.00 to 1.50
1873 Liberty head	1.00 to 1.50
1874 Liberty head	1.00 to 1.50
1876 Indian head	1.00 to 1.50
1880 Indian head	1.00 to 1.50

Colorado Gold Coins

The gold coins of Colorado were issued during the Pike's Peak gold excitement in 1860 and 1861, by Clark, Gruber & Co., J. J. Conway & Co., and John Parsons & Co., who dealt in gold dust at the mines and conceived the plan of striking their own coins with which to purchase gold dust from the miners.

COLORADO TWENTY-DOLLAR PIECES

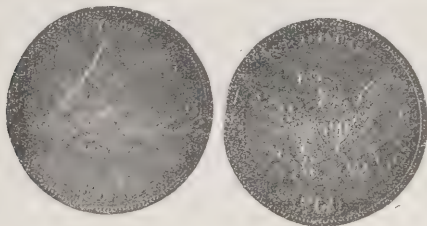


1860 View of Pike's Peak; Clark, Gruber & Company.....	\$250.00 to \$400.00
1860 View of Pike's Peak, Copper.....	2.00



1861 Head; eagle; Clark, Gruber & Co...	100.00 to 150.00
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COLORADO TEN-DOLLAR PIECES



1860 View of Pike's Peak; Clark,
Gruber & Company.....\$ 30.00 to \$ 50.00

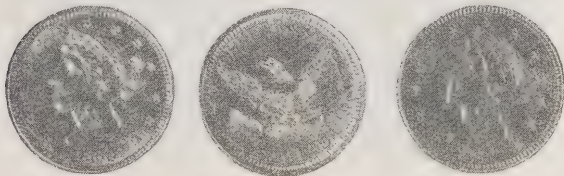


1861 Liberty Head; eagle; Clark,
Gruber & Co..... 20.00 to 35.00

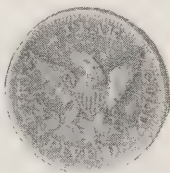


No date. J. J. Conway & Co..... 500.00 to 1,500.00

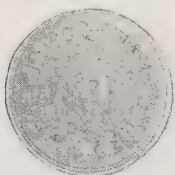
COLORADO FIVE-DOLLAR PIECES



1860 Head; Clark & Co.....\$ 15.00 to \$ 20.00
1861 Head; Clark, Gruber & Co..... 15.00 to 20.00

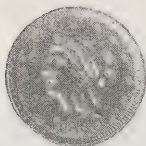


No date. John Parsons & Co.
Stamping mill\$300.00 to \$ 750.00



No date. J. J. Conway & Co..... 250.00 to 500.00

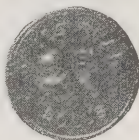
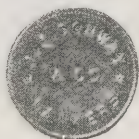
COLORADO \$2.50 PIECES



1860 Head; Clark & Co.....\$ 10.00 to \$ 15.00
1861 Head; Clark, Gruber & Co..... 10.00 to 15.00



No date. John Parsons & Co. Stamp-
ing mill 200.00 to 300.00

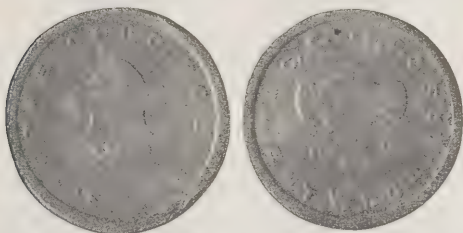


No date. J. J. Conway & Co..... 200.00 to 300.00

Utah Gold Coins

MORMON COINAGE

As in the other "Pioneer States" gold dust was the only currency among the Mormons in 1849, when they issued gold coins bearing their own stamp. Their coins were made in 1849, 1850 and 1860 only.



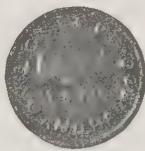
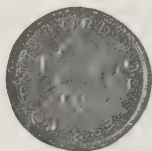
1849	\$20.00	Clasped hands.....	\$100.00 to \$200.00
1849	\$10.00	Clasped hands.....	200.00 to 350.00



1849	\$5.00	Clasped hands.....	20.00 to 30.00
1850	\$5.00	Clasped hands.....	20.00 to 30.00



1860	\$5.00	Lion; Eagle behind beehive....	35.00 to 75.00
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1849 \$2.50 Clasp'd Hands; Eye.....\$ 20.00 to \$ 40.00

Oregon Gold Coins

The issue of the Oregon gold coins was promoted by the same causes as in the other western states—lack of convenient currency. After an unsuccessful attempt by the Provisional Government to establish a mint, a private company—the Oregon Exchange Co., issued coins of the \$5.00 and \$10.00 denominations. The mint was erected at Oregon City; the necessary coining apparatus was made by the blacksmith.



1849 \$10.00 Beaver; Oregon Exchange Co.\$250.00 to \$400.00



1849 \$5.00 Beaver; Oregon Exchange Co. 40.00 to 100.00

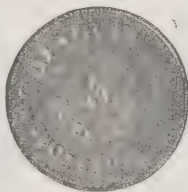
Carolina Gold Coins

Coins struck in Carolina were all made at one private mint, owned and operated by Christopher Bechtler and his son, August, whose names appear on all coins of their mintage. The mint was located at Rutherfordton, Rutherford County, N. C. It was operated from 1831 to 1840.

CAROLINA FIVE-DOLLAR PIECES



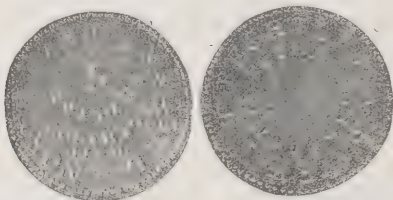
1834 Carolina Gold; A. Bechtler.....\$ 20.00 to \$ 30.00



1834 Carolina Gold; C. Bechtler.....	20.00 to	30.00
No date. Carolina Gold; A. Bechtler.....	20.00 to	30.00



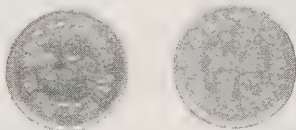
No date. Carolina Gold; C. Bechtler.....	20.00 to	30.00
No date. North Carolina Gold; C.		
Bechtler	20.00 to	30.00



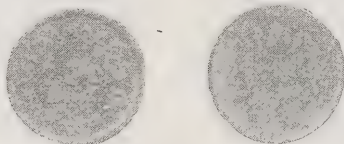
1834 Marked RUTHERFORD COUNTY \$100.00 to \$200.00

CAROLINA \$2.50 PIECES

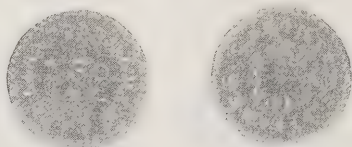
\$2.50 Carolina Gold. 67 G. 21 Carats.....\$ 10.00 to \$ 15.00



\$2.50 Carolina Gold. 70 G. 20 Carats.... 20.00 to 30.00



\$2.50 N. Carolina Gold. 75 G. 20C..... 20.00 to 35.00

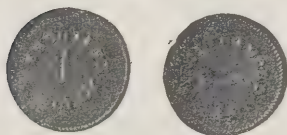


\$2.50 N. Carolina Gold. 20C (Without
75 G) 25.00 to 50.00

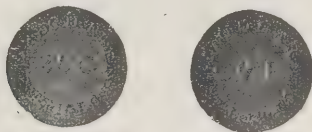


\$2.50 N. Carolina Gold, 20 C. over
the 2.50. 75 G. on reverse.....\$ 35.00 to \$ 60.00

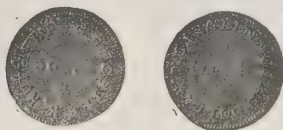
CAROLINA GOLD DOLLARS



\$1.00 Carolina; 27 G. 21 C..... 3.00 to 5.00



\$1.00 Carolina; 28 C..... 4.00 to 6.00

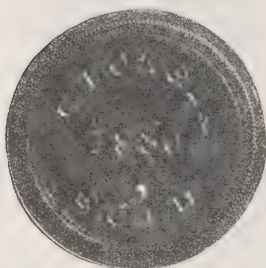


\$1.00 Carolina; 30 G..... 4.00 to 6.00

Georgia Gold Coins

The Georgia gold coins are the first private gold coins issued in the United States, excepting the Brashear Doubloon of 1787; were issued by Templeton Reid, who operated a private minting establishment near the gold mines in Lumpkin County, Georgia, in 1830 and a few years following.

GEORGIA TEN-DOLLAR PIECES

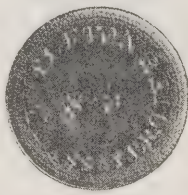
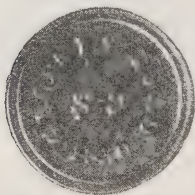


1830 Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid....\$500.00 to \$1,000.00



No date. Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid \$500.00 to \$1,000.00

GEORGIA FIVE-DOLLAR PIECES

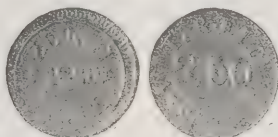


1830 Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid....\$250.00 to \$ 500.00



No date. Georgia Gold. C. Bechtler.....\$ 20.00 to \$ 30.00

GEORGIA \$2.50 PIECES



1830 Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid.....\$100.00 to \$150.00

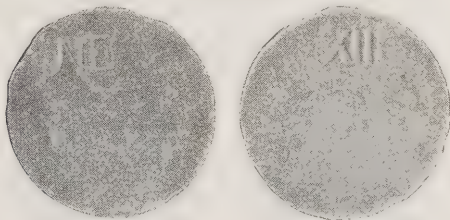


No date. Georgia Gold. Bechtler.....\$ 20.00 to \$ 40.00

Early American Colonial Coins

FIRST COINS OF NEW ENGLAND

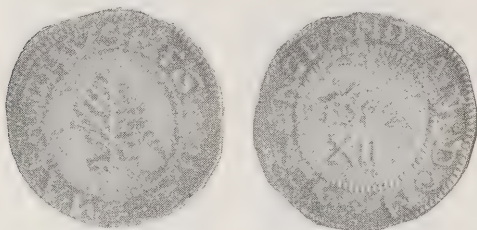
SILVER



N. E. III Pence. Without date.....\$ 10.00 to \$ 25.00
 N. E. VI Without date 10.00 to 40.00
 N. E. XII Pence. Without date..... 10.00 to 40.00

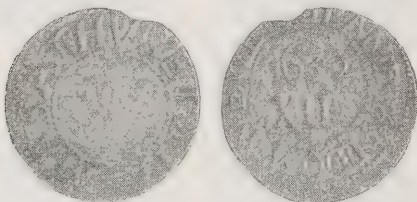
Silver Coins of Massachusetts

PINE TREE MONEY



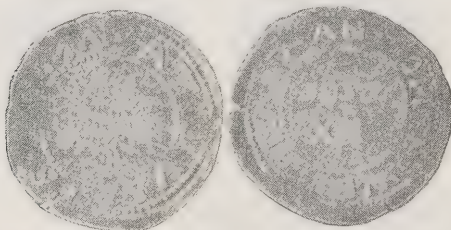
1652 III Pence	\$ 1.50 to \$ 4.00
1652 VI Pence	2.00 to 5.00
1652 XII Pence (shilling).....	3.00 to 10.00

OAK TREE MONEY



1652 XII Pence (shilling)	\$ 5.00 to \$ 10.00
1652 Six Pence	5.00 to 10.00
1652 Three Pence	3.00 to 5.00
1652 Two Pence	3.00 to 5.00

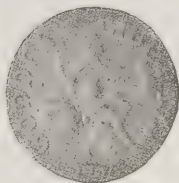
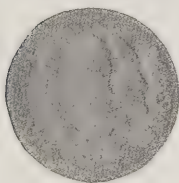
WILLOW TREE MONEY



1652 Shilling	\$ 25.00 to \$ 50.00
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1652 6 Pence	\$ 25.00 to \$ 50.00
1652 3 Pence	10.00 to 25.00

MASSACHUSETTS—Copper Coins



1776 Half Penny, three heads.....	\$	\$150.00
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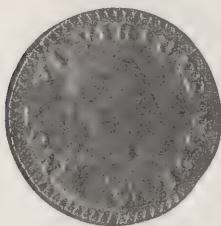


1787 and 1788 Half Cent. Indian; Eagle, each25 to	.75
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1787 and 1788 One Cent. Indian; Eagle	.25 to	.50
1787 Cent, Arrows in right talon of Eagle		25.00

NEW YORK CENTS



1786 Head; Justice; Non vi, virtute vici..\$ 50.00 to \$100.00



1787 Indian; Neo Eboracus 15.00 to 25.00



1787 Arms of New York; Excelsior..... 3.00 to 5.00



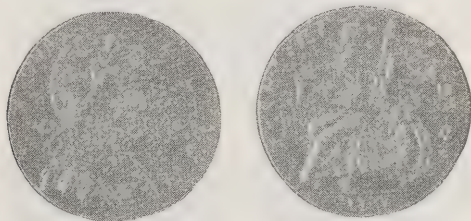
1787 Geo. Clinton; State Arms..... 25.00 to 50.00



No date. Tree, New York in America.....\$ 25.00 to \$ 50.00

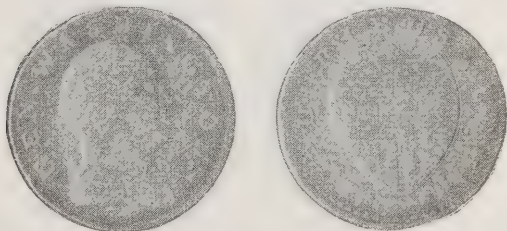


1787 Justice; Eagle; Immunis Columbia 5.00 to 10.00



1787 Head; Nova Eborac..... .10 to .25

NEW JERSEY CENTS



Head of Washington and Shield.....

250.00



1786 Horse head, shield, date under
beam of plow.....\$100.00 to \$200.00



1786, 1787, 1788 Horse head, shield;
Nova Caesarea10 to .25



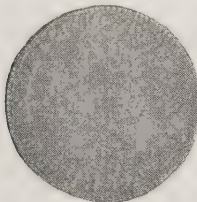
1786 Justice, shield; Immune Columbia.. 5.00 to 25.00

VERMONT CENTS



1785 and 1786. Sun rising behind mountains, each	\$.50 to \$ 1.00
1786, 1787, 1788. Bust; Vermon Auctori, each .....	.25 to .50

COINS OF MARYLAND



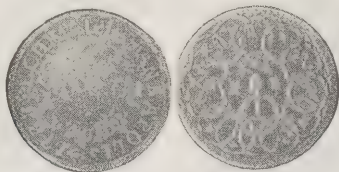
1783 Shilling; Bust of Lord Baltimore....	\$ 15.00 to \$ 30.00
1783 Six Pence	5.00 to 15.00
1783 Three Pence	5.00 to 15.00



1790 Three Pence. Baltimore Town.....	5.00 to 10.00
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1783 Annapolis Shilling	1.00 to 2.50
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1783 Shilling. Twelve rings.....\$ 5.00 to \$ 10.00
 No date. Lord Baltimore copper penny.... 25.00 to 50.00

KENTUCKY COINS



1796 Halfpenny. British Settlement
 Kentucky Silver\$ 5.00 to \$ 15.00
 1796 Halfpenny. Same as preceding in
 copper 5.00 to 10.00
 No date (1790) Cent, Pyramid of stars .25 to .50

VIRGINIA COINS



1714 Gloucester Shilling, brass.....\$ 5.00 to \$ 10.00

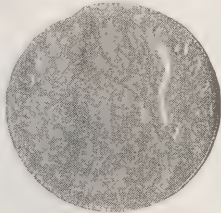
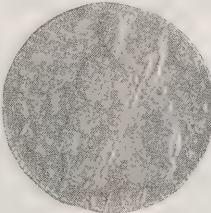
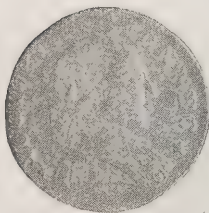


1774 Shilling, silver	\$ 50.00 to \$100.00	
1778 Halfpenny. George III.....	.10 to	.20

COINS OF CONNECTICUT

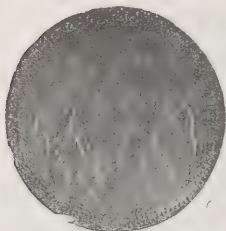


1737 Deer, Hammers; Connecticut Cent..	\$ 25.00 to \$ 50.00	
1737 Deer, Hammers; "I Am Good Cop- per"	25.00 to	50.00
1737 Deer, Ax; "I Cut My Way Through"	25.00 to	50.00
No date. Deer, Ax; "I Cut My Way Through"	25.00 to	50.00



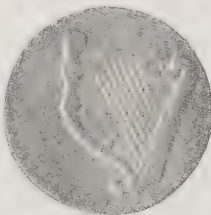
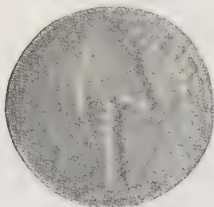
1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, Bust; Auctori Connec, each10 to	.25
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CAROLINA COIN



1694 Halfpenny, Elephant\$ 15.00 to \$ 35.00

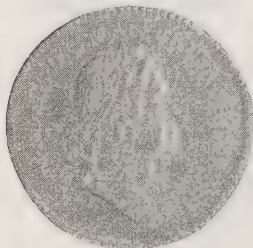
NEW HAMPSHIRE CENT



1776 Cedar Tree. American Liberty.....\$ 50.00 to \$150.00

ROSA AMERICANA MONEY

MADE BY WM. WOOD, IN ENGLAND, FOR
CIRCULATION IN AMERICA



1722, 1723 Twopence. Bust. Reverse,
Crowned or uncrowned Rose, each \$.50 to \$ 3.00

1722, 1723 Penny. Same type as the Twopence, each	\$.25 to \$ 1.00
1722, 1723 Halfpenny. Same type as penny, each .....	.25 to 1.00



1733 Twopence. Bust. Reverse, Crowned Rose with sprigs	25.00
No date. Twopence. Bust. Reverse full Rose .....	.50 to 1.50

SO-CALLED WOOD'S COINS OR TOKENS ISSUED IN IRELAND BUT REFUSED THERE AND SENT TO AMERICA



1722, 1723, 1724 Half Pence, each.....	\$.10 to \$.50
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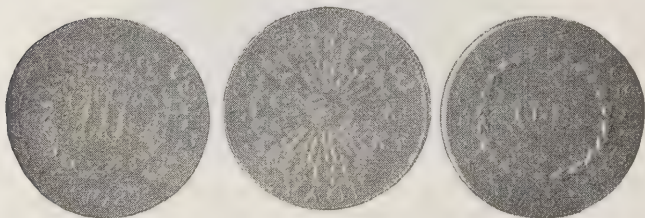
1723, 1724, Farthing25 to 1.00
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NOVA CONSTELLATIO SILVER



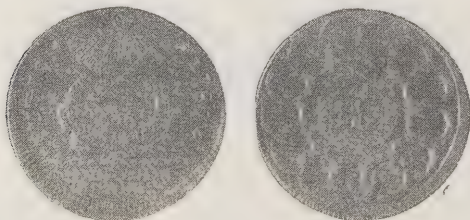
1783 Dollar or 1,000 mills.....	\$100.00 to \$250.00
1783 Half Dollar or 500 mills.....	100.00 to 250.00
1783 Dime or 100 mills.....	50.00 to 100.00

NOVA CONSTELLATIO CENTS



1783 U. S. in Sun Rays.....	\$.10 to \$.50
1785 U. S. in Monogram.....	.10 to .50

THE FRANKLIN OR FUGIO CENTS

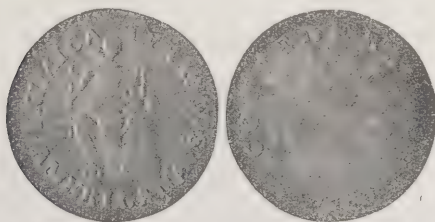


1787 Cent. Sun dial.....	\$.10 to \$.50
1787 Fugio Cent in silver.....	5.00 to 10.00

IMMUNE COLUMBIA COINS

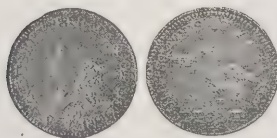


1785 Immune Columbia silver.....	\$ 10.00 to \$ 20.00
1785 Cent	5.00 to 10.00



1785 Confederatio (Inimica Tyrannis)....	10.00 to 20.00
1787 Cent; Immune Columbia.....	1.00 to 3.00

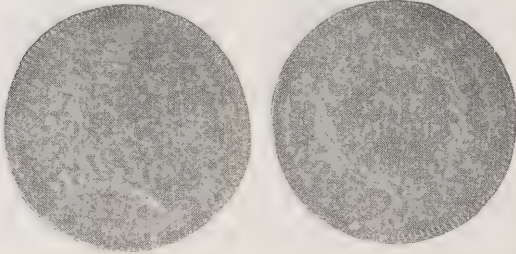
EARLY U. S. SILVER



1792 Half Disme. Female head; Eagle flying	5.00 to 15.00
1792 Disme. Same type as last.....	25.00 to 50.00

Note: The above two coins are said to have been coined from silver furnished by George Washington.

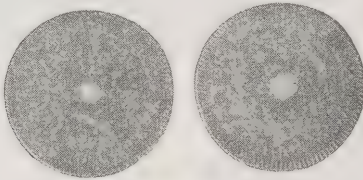
BIRCH CENT



1792 Cent. Head of Liberty.....\$ 50.00 to \$100.00

U. S. A. BAR CENT

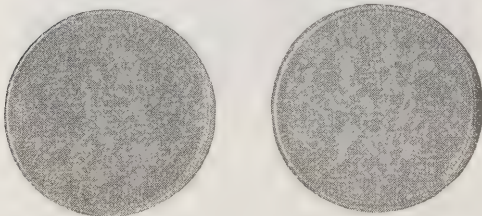
No date. USA in Monogram.....\$ 1.50 to \$ 3.00



1792 "Silver Center Cent"..... 50.00 to 100.00

WASHINGTON PIECES

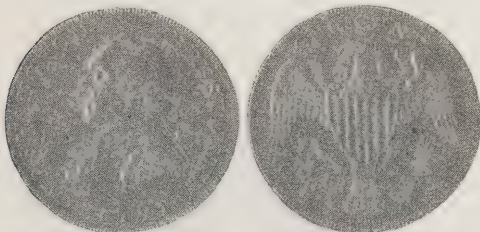
Coins and Tokens With the Portrait
of Washington



1783 Cent; Military bust. Liberty
seated\$.25 to \$.50



1783 Cent; Draped bust.....	\$.25 to \$.50
No date Cent; Bust on either side.....	.25 to .50



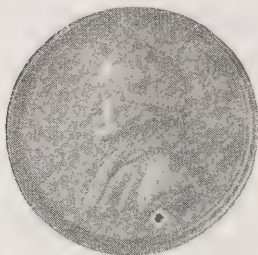
1791 Cent; Bust. Large and small eagles, each50 to 1.00
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1792 Cent; So-called naked bust of Washington	10.00 to 20.00
1792 Cent; 13 stars above eagle.....	10.00 to 20.00
1792 Half Dollar; Copper.....	5.00 to 10.00
1792 Half Dollar; Silver.....	20.00 to 35.00



1792 Half Dollar. Large eagle.....	\$ 25.00 to \$ 50.00	
1792 Cent; Gen. Amer. Armies, etc.....	2.00 to	5.00
1791 Halfpenny. Bust, ship, Liverpool....	3.00 to	5.00
1793 Halfpenny; Bust, ship.....	.50 to	1.00
1795 Cent. Bust. Reverse, Fire Grate....	.25 to	.75
1795 Cent. Eagle on shield.....	.25 to	1.00
No date. Halfpenny. Harp, North Wales	.50 to	1.00



No date. Penny. Eagle. Liberty and Security .....	.50 to	1.00
No date. Cent. Dates of birth and death	1.00 to	2.00
No date. "Success to the United States." Small and large type, each.....	.25 to	.75

New York



GOLD DOUBLOON

1787 Ephraim Brashear; Rising Sun.....\$1,000 to \$2,000

Sommer Island Coins (Bermuda)



First coin made for America in memory of Sir George Sommers, who was shipwrecked upon the Bermudas or Sommer Islands in 1612. They are made of copper—shilling, sixpence and threepence. They bear no date, but are supposed to have been coined in 1616.

Shilling. Ship sailing. Running boar.....	\$ 20.00 to \$ 40.00
Sixpence. Ship sailing. Running boar.....	15.00 to 35.00
Threepence. Ship sailing. Running boar	15.00 to 35.00

Continental Coins



CONTINENTAL DOLLARS

The first coin issued under authority of the United States. The design is said to have been made by Benjamin Franklin.

1776 Dollar. Continental Currency, silver	\$250.00 to \$500.00
1776 Dollar. Continental Currency, pewter	5.00 to 10.00
1776 Dollar. Continental Currency, brass	25.00 to 50.00

Old U. S. Currency Notes

ON WHICH WE PAY PREMIUMS

U. S. DEMAND NOTES

These notes were issued in 1861, and have the words "On Demand" printed on the face. They are made payable at the Sub-Treasuries of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

\$5.00 Notes payable in N. Y. or Phila.....	\$ 10.00
\$5.00 Payable in Boston	15.00
\$5.00 Payable in Cincinnati or St. Louis.....	25.00
\$10.00 Payable in N. Y. or Phila.....	20.00
\$10.00 Payable in Boston	30.00
\$10.00 Payable in Cincinnati or St. Louis.....	50.00
\$20.00 Payable in N. Y. or Phila.....	40.00
\$20.00 Payable in Boston	50.00
\$20.00 Payable in Cincinnati or St. Louis.....	100.00

PLATE 1



UNITED STATES PATTERN COINS

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

\$1.00 Note, two female figures before altar..	\$2.00 to \$4.00
\$2.00 Note, America holding flag.....	3.00 to 5.00

NATIONAL GOLD BANK NOTES

These notes were mainly issued by banks in California. The prices offered vary according to condition of the notes and the banks on which they were issued. These notes are easily recognized, as they have pictures of gold coins on the back.

\$5.00 Note, Columbus in sight of land..	\$ 6.00 to \$ 10.00
\$10.00 Franklin experimenting with electricity	12.50 to 20.00
\$20.00 Battle of Lexington.....	25.00 to 50.00
\$50.00 Washington crossing the Dela- ware	75.00 to 100.00
\$100.00 Commodore Perry Leaving Flagship	125.00 to 200.00

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

Issued in 1863 and 1864

\$10.00 Note, Portrait of Salmon P. Chase.....	\$ 15.00
\$20.00 Portrait of Lincoln.....	30.00
\$50.00 Alexander Hamilton	\$ 75.00 to 100.00
\$100.00 Portrait of Washington.....	150.00 to 200.00
\$500.00 Standard Bearer	750.00 to 1,000.00
\$1000.00 Liberty with eagle and shield	1,500.00 to 2,000.00

COLLECTING COINS IN**“PROPER DOSES”**

will prove beneficial to your well-being. It will stimulate your interest in history and art, and the finer things in life.

Turn to page 206 of this
book for further particulars.

U. S. Fractional Currency

Immediately after specie payments were suspended in the early part of 1862, when gold and silver coins disappeared from circulation, the place of subsidiary silver coins was for a time supplied by tickets, due bills and other forms of private obligations, which were issued by merchants and corporations. Congress soon authorized the use of postage stamps for change and then a modified form of postage stamps called postage currency and finally fractional currency in denominations corresponding to the subsidiary silver coins. There is over \$15,000,000 worth of this fractional currency still outstanding, about half of which is officially estimated to have been destroyed.

The Prices Offered Are for Notes in New and Perfect Condition.

FIRST ISSUE

Issued August 21, 1862, to May 27, 1863.

PERFORATED EDGES—LIKE STAMPS

5 cts.	Facsimile of a 5c stamp. Jefferson, brown.....	\$.25
10 cts.	Facsimile of a 10c stamp. Washington, green .....	.30
25 cts.	Facsimile of five 5c stamps. Brown.....	.55
50 cts.	Facsimile of five 10c stamps. Green.....	.65

PLAIN EDGES

5 cts.	Facsimile of a 5c stamp. Jefferson, brown....	\$.15
10 cts.	Facsimile of a 10c stamp. Washington, green ..	.15
25 cts.	Facsimile of five 5c stamps. Brown.....	.30
50 cts.	Facsimile of five 10c stamps. Green.....	.65

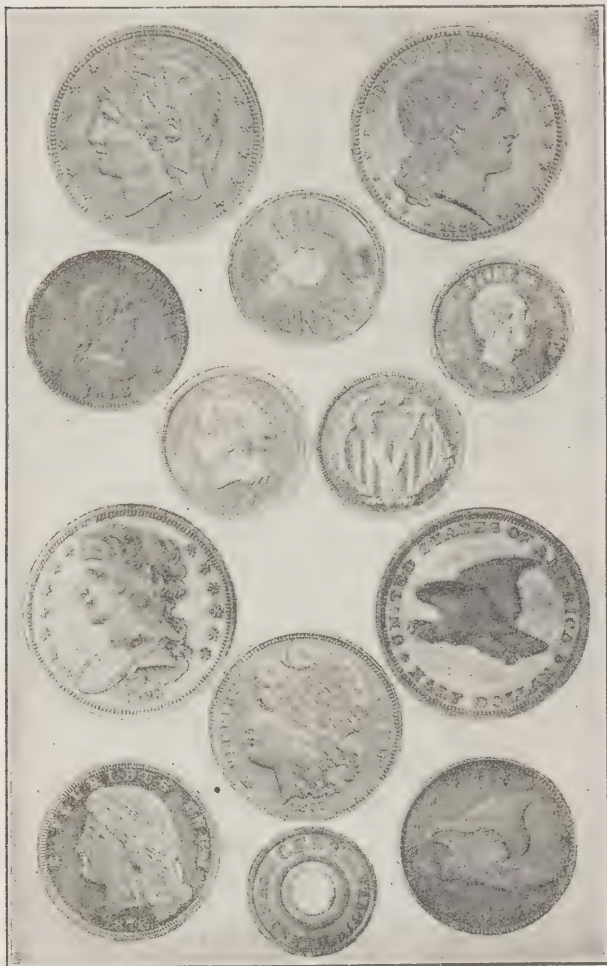
SECOND ISSUE

Issued October 10, 1863, to February 23, 1867.

Head of Washington in gold frame in center. Levee scene.

5 cts.	Brown back	\$.10
10 cts.	Green back .....	.15
25 cts.	Slate and lilac back.....	.35
50 cts.	Red and carmine back.....	.75

PLATE 2



UNITED STATES PATTERN COINS

THIRD ISSUE

Issued December 5, 1864, to August 16, 1869.

GREEN BACKS

3 cts. Bust of Washington; dark curtain.....	\$.20
3 cts. Bust of Washington; dark curtain.....	.30
5 cts. Bust of Clark .....	.12
10 cts. Bust of Washington, Gilt figures.....	.15
25 cts. Bust of Fessenden; plain paper.....	.30
25 cts. Bust of Fessenden; heavy fibre paper.....	.50
25 cts. Bust of Fessenden; white 25 in bronze shield	3.50
50 cts. Justice seated; plain paper.....	.75
50 cts. Justice seated; heavy fibre paper.....	1.00
50 cts. Bust of Spinner .....	.65

RED BACKS—PRINTED SIGNATURES

5 cts. Bust of Clark	\$.50
10 cts. Bust of Washington .....	.50
25 cts. Bust of Fessenden .....	.75
50 cts. Justice seated; plain paper.....	1.00
50 cts. Justice seated; heavy fibre paper.....	1.25

RED BACKS—AUTOGRAPHED SIGNATURES

10 cts. Washington; signed by Colby & Spinner.....	\$ 1.00
10 cts. Washington; signed by Jeffries & Spinner....	1.75
50 cts. Spinner; signed by Colby & Spinner.....	1.50
50 cts. Spinner; signed by Allison & Spinner.....	3.00
50 cts. Spinner; signed by Allison & New.....	25.00
50 cts. Justice; signed by Colby & Spinner, plain paper	1.50
50 cts. Justice; signed by Colby & Spinner; fibre paper	2.00

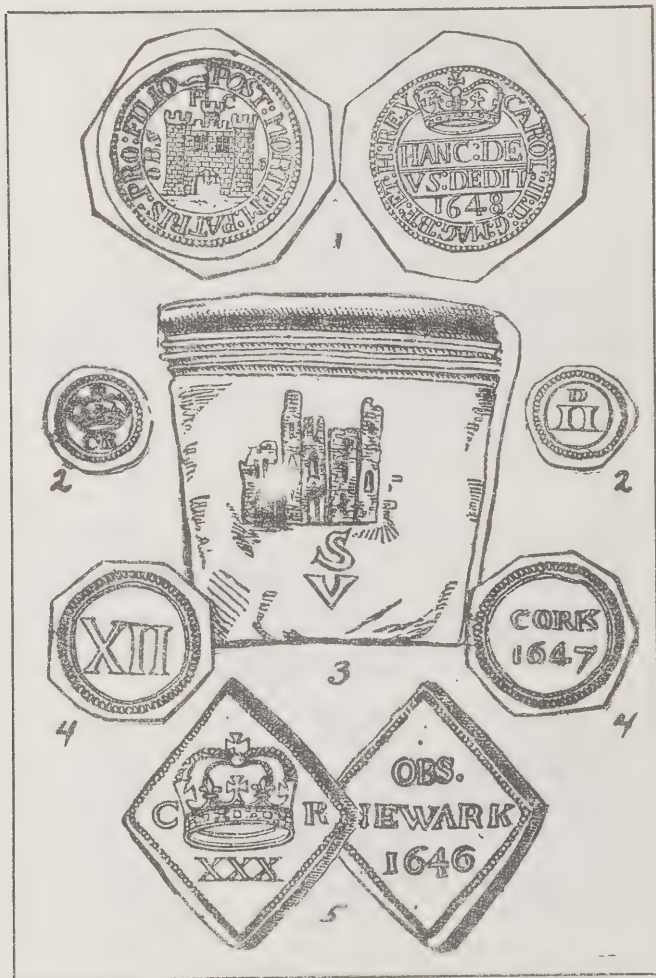
SUPPLEMENT TO THIRD ISSUE

ESSAYS FOR 15-CENT NOTES

Busts of Grant and Sherman; front and back printed separate; wide margin; bought as one.

15 cts. Green back; engraved signatures.....	\$1.25
15 cts. Red back; engraved signatures.....	1.50
15 cts. Red back; autograph signatures of Jeffries & Spinner	2.25
15 cts. Red back; autograph signatures of Allison & Spinner	3.50
15 cts. Red back; autograph signatures of Colby & Spinner	4.00

PLATE 3



ENGLAND—SIEGE MONEY

- 1, Pontefract Castle; 2, Cork, Twopence; 3, Scarborough Castle;
4, Cork, Twelvepence; 5, Half Crown of Newark.

FOURTH ISSUE

Issued July 14, 1869, to February 15, 1875.

10 cts. Bust of Liberty	\$.12
15 cts. Bust of Columbia .....	.40
25 cts. Bust of Washington .....	.30
50 cts. Bust of Stanton .....	.60
50 cts. Bust of Lincoln .....	.70

FIFTH ISSUE

Issued February 26, 1874, to February 15, 1876.

10 cts. Bust of Meredith; green treasury seal.....	\$.15
10 cts. Bust of Meredith; red treasury seal.....	.12
25 cts. Bust of Walker .....	.30
50 cts. Bust of Dexter .....	.60
50 cts. Bust of Crawford .....	.55

UNITED STATES FRACTIONAL CURRENCY OFFICIAL SHIELD

The original issues; the fronts and backs printed separate and mounted on a Government shield in frame.

When in perfect condition we pay.....\$8.00 to \$12.00

The Word—

“PIN-MONEY”

was originated during our Continental days—1776 to about 1788, when the paper money issued by the Continental Congress was printed on thick cardboard-like paper. These notes easily broke when folded so they were pinned together to hold, and that was when and how the word “pin-money” originated.

This is just one of hundreds of similar interesting historical facts you get from collecting coins and notes for pleasure and profit. Start now. Turn to page 206 for our special offer to beginners.

PLATE 4



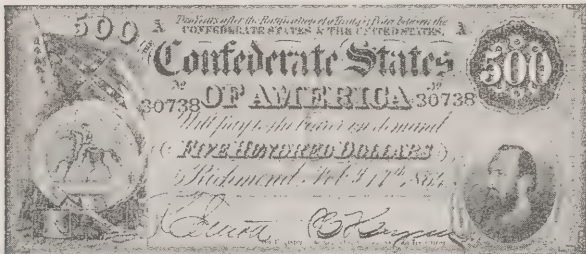
SCOTLAND

1, Shilling of James VI, 1597; 2, Gold, St. Andrew of James I; 3, Dauphin of Queen Mary; 4, Half Mark of James VI; 5, Gold Half Lion of James II; 6, Lion, James VI; 7, Unicorn of James IV; 8, St. Andrew Gold Penny, James II.

Confederate Currency

The prices quoted are for clean and crisp notes

ISSUE OF 1861



\$1000	Busts of Jackson and Calhoun.....	\$5.00 to	\$12.00
\$500	cars crossing bridge.....	6.00 to	15.00
\$100	Cars at depot.....	1.00 to	2.00
\$50	Plantation scene	1.50 to	2.00
\$50	Train of cars.....	.15 to	.75
\$50	Two females .....	.25 to	.50
\$20	Female and Globe.....	.25 to	.50
\$10	Female leaning on shield; eagle.....	.25 to	.50
\$5	Sailor; figure "5" .....	.50 to	1.00
\$5	Negroes loading cotton, Indian Princess	3.00 to	5.00
\$5	Machinist .....	.25 to	.50
\$2	South striking North.....	.50 to	1.00

ISSUES OF 1862 TO 1864

\$500	Bust of Stonewall Jackson.....	\$10.00 per 100 notes
\$100	Bust of Mrs. Davis.....	2.00 per 100 notes
\$50	Bust of Jefferson Davis.....	1.50 per 100 notes
\$20	Nashville Capitol	1.00 per 100 notes
\$10	Artillery in action.....	.50 per 100 notes
\$5	View of Richmond Capitol.....	.50 per 100 notes
\$2	Bust of Benjamin.....	3.00 per 100 notes
\$1	Bust of C. C. Clay.....	3.00 per 100 notes
50c	Bust of Jefferson Davis	2.00 per 100 notes



ROMAN IMPERIAL SILVER COINS

- 1, Septimus, Severus, heads of Julia, Caracalla and Getta, 193-211 A. D. 2, Faustina, Ja., 175 A. D. 3, Caracalla, Septimus and Julia. 4, Antonius Pius, 211-217 A. D. 5, Faustina Mater, 141 A. D. 6, Hadrina; 117-138 A. D. 7, Septimus Severus, 8-9, Julia Domma. 10, Caracalla and Getta. 11, Caracalla, A. Pius. 12, Lucia Verus, 161-169 A. D.

Colonial Paper Money

The Colonial paper money was issued by the following named states:

Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia.

Notes issued by Conn., Mass., and N. H.\$.10 to \$.25

Notes issued by Vermont..... 2.00 to 3.00

U. S. Continental Currency

Issued under authority of the Congress of the United Colonies 1775 to 1779.

The denominations are \$ $\frac{1}{4}$, \$ $\frac{1}{2}$, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$20, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, and \$80.

When in good to fine condition we pay.....\$.05 to \$.25

Old Uncurrent Bank Bills

(BROKEN BANK BILLS)

1800 to 1876

A great number of notes in various denominations were issued by Banks and Banking Institutions prior to the creation of the National Banking System and which have ceased to be current since that time. Many of these banks have lived but a short time, having either failed or gone into liquidation.

For the issues prior to 1837 we pay 10 cents to 25 cents per note; later issues, 2 cents to 15 cents per note.

Weight and Fineness of Coins

A gold dollar weighs 25.8 grains $9/10$ pure gold or 24.22 grains.

All American gold and silver coins are $9/10$ pure, or .900 fine.

A pound sterling weighs 123.274+ grains, $11/12$ pure gold, or 113.0016+ grains.

A pound of sterling is worth \$4.8665635287+.

An ounce of silver, English standard, is .925 fine = 444 grains of pure silver.

An ounce of silver, American standard, is .900 fine = 432 grains of pure silver.

An ounce of silver, "fine" standard, is 1000 fine = 480 grains pure silver.

A United States Silver Dollar weighs 412½ grains .900 fine; contains 371.25 grains pure silver.

A dollar of fractional silver weighs 25 grams = 385.80 grains, .900 fine, contains 347.22 grains pure silver.

An English shilling weighs 87.273 grains, .900 fine; contains 80.728 grains pure silver.

The alloy in gold coins of the United States is pure silver and copper.

The alloy in silver coins of the United States is pure copper.

U. S. MINT TEST FOR GOLD AND SILVER

The following is a test for determining whether a coin is good or bad. Use liquids as near the edge of the coin as possible, as that is the part most worn. A drop of the preparation will have no effect on a genuine coin, while it can be plainly seen on counterfeits. Heavily plated coins should be scraped slightly before testing.

Test for Gold.

Strong Nitric Acid, 6½ drachms.
Mur. Acid, ¼ drachm, or 15 drops.
Water, 5 drachms.

Test for Silver.

24 grains of Nitrate of Silver.
30 drops of Nitric Acid.
Water, 1 ounce.

The above test should conform with diameter, thickness and weight, the test used at the mint.

Coins of the Confederate States

The Confederate Government did not have a metallic currency. In other words they only issued paper money and no coins. However, there is evidence that, after the New Orleans Mint was seized in 1861 by the Confederacy, dies were prepared for a half dollar and a few specimens were struck of which only about four are now located and known to exist. They are, of course, very valuable. About 1870 the original dies were discovered and secured by a New York party, who proceeded to strike the so-called re-strikes. The regular U. S. Half Dollars of 1861 were secured, the reverse was smoothed off and the Confederate die impressed thereon.



We pay for these re-strikes.....\$10.00 to \$15.00

CONFEDERATE CENTS

1861 Liberty head, reverse, value. Nickel.....	\$15.00
1861 Re-strike in gold.....	50.00
1861 Re-strike in silver.....	15.00
1861 Re-strike in copper.....	10.00

MEDALET, OR THE SO-CALLED CONFEDERATE DIME

1861 Head of President Davis.....	\$ 3.50
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TOKEN, OR THE SO-CALLED CONFEDERATE CENT

1860 Palmetta Tree, etc., Brass.....	\$.10 to \$.25
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SO-CALLED "HARD TIMES" TOKENS OR JACKSON CENTS



These tokens were issued from 1834 to about 1841. Their issue was prompted by the currency question, which was then a great political issue. Most of these tokens bear inscriptions politically significant.

There are about 150 different varieties, and all are about the size of the old large copper cents. Most were struck in copper. A few were struck in brass and then a still smaller number in silver. The copper specimens were passed current and accepted as 1c pieces.

There are a few varieties that are rare, but the greater portion of them are rather common, as they were issued in large quantities. We pay from 2c to 25c each for them.

WAR TOKENS—1861-1865

These tokens were issued by various parties, individuals, and firms during the war between the States. They were mostly issued in Northern States. There are about 5,000 different varieties. Most of them are about the size of our small cents. While not legal tender, they were passed and accepted as 1c pieces. None are very valuable, as they were issued in very large numbers. We pay from 1c to 5c each depending on the variety and condition.

COMPOSITION SPIEL MARKS

These pieces were all made about the middle of the last century and are somewhat in imitation of \$2.50, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 gold pieces. They are mostly all made of brass or composition brass and were originally issued as counters, or trade tokens. A goodly number of them were also often used as "checks" or chips in games of chance. They are of no particular value.

Necessity Money

OF THE UNITED STATES

ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS

USED AS MONEY IN 1861 TO 1865

(See Special History in This Book.)

These pieces, once used and passed as money under J. Gault's patent, dated August 12, 1862, consist of an unused U. S. Postage stamp with a layer of mica over the face, framed in a round metal case, and the back contains advertisements of the period. The stamps used were 1c, blue; 2c, black; 3c, red; 5c, brown; 10c, green; 12c, black; 24c, violet; 30c, orange, and 90c, blue.

1c. Aerated Bread Co., New York.....	\$1.50
1c. Bates, Jas. L., Fancy Goods, Boston.....	1.50
1c. Bailey & Co., Jewelers, Philadelphia.....	1.00
1c. Claflin, Arthur M., Hopkinton, R. I.....	3.50
1c. Douzan, The Hatter, New York.....	1.50
1c. Drake's Plantation Bitters.....	.50
1c. Evans, G. G., California Wines.....	1.00
1c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	1.00
1c. Hopkins, L. & C., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.50
1c. Kilpatrick & Gault.....	.75
1c. Lord & Taylor, New York.....	.75
1c. Mendum's Family Wine Store, New York.....	.75
1c. North American Life Insurance Co., New York....	.75
1c. Schapker & Bussing, Evansville, Ind.....	5.00
1c. Shillito, John & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.00
1c. Steinfeld, S., New York.....	2.50
1c. Taylor, N. G. & Co., Philadelphia.....	1.00
1c. White, The Hatter, New York.....	.75
2c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	10.00
3c. Ayer's Cathartic Pills.....	1.25
3c. Bailey & Co., Jewelers, Philadelphia.....	1.25
3c. Douzan, The Hatter, New York.....	1.50
3c. Ellis, McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati.....	1.50
3c. Evans, G. G., Cincinnati.....	1.00
3c. Gage Bros. & Drake, Chicago.....	1.00
3c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	1.00
3c. Hopkins, L. & G. Co., Cincinnati.....	1.00
3c. Kilpatrick & Gault.....	1.00
3c. Lord & Taylor, New York City.....	1.00

3c. Mendum's Family Wine Store, New York.....	\$1.00
3c. North American Life Insurance Company.....	1.00
3c. Pearce, Tolle & Holton, Cincinnati.....	1.00
3c. Schapker & Bussing, Evansville, Indiana.....	1.25
3c. Taylor, N. G. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.00
3c. White, The Hatter, New York.....	1.00
3c. J. Gault .....	.75
5c. Ayer's Sarsaparilla	1.25
5c. Bates, Jas. L., Boston.....	1.25
5c. Cook, H. A., Evansville, Indiana.....	1.50
5c. Ellis, McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4.00
5c. Gage Bros. & Clarke, Chicago.....	1.50
5c. Hunt & Nash, New York City.....	1.25
5c. Lord & Taylor, New York City.....	1.25
5c. Pearce, Tolle & Holton, Cincinnati.....	2.00
5c. Shillito, Jno. & Co., Cincinnati.....	1.50
5c. Taylor, N. G. & Co., Philadelphia.....	2.50
5c. Weir & Larminnie, Montreal, Canada.....	6.00
10c. Ayer's Cathartic Pills.....	1.25
10c. Bailey & Co., Jewelers, Philadelphia.....	1.25
10c. Cook, H. A., Evansville, Indiana.....	1.50
10c. Drake's Plantation Bitters.....	.75
10c. Ellis, McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati.....	1.25
10c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	1.00
10c. Hunt & Nash, New York City.....	1.25
10c. Lord & Taylor, New York.....	1.25
10c. Sand's Ale Drink.....	1.25
10c. Shillito, John & Co., Cincinnati.....	2.00
10c. Weir & Larminnie, Montreal, Canada.....	6.00
12c. Burnett's Cocaine Kaliston.....	3.00
12c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	3.50
12c. Hunt & Nash, New York.....	4.50
12c. Kilpatrick & Gault.....	4.50
12c. Lord & Taylor, New York.....	4.00
24c. Ellis, McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati.....	6.00
24c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	5.00
24c. Kilpatrick & Gault.....	5.00
24c. Lord & Taylor, New York.....	5.00
30c. Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts.....	4.00
30c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	6.00
30c. Kilpatrick & Gault.....	5.00
30c. Lord & Taylor, New York.....	7.00
90c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	12.00

Current and Uncurrent United States Coins

COINS NOW USED

DENOMINATIONS	First Date Issued	Number of Dates Issued to 1942
Dollars, Silver	1794	86
Half Dollars, Silver	1794	138
Quarter Dollars, Silver	1796	125
Dimes, 10-Cent Pieces, Silver	1796	132
Five-Cent Pieces, Nickel	1866	73
One-Cent Pieces, Bronze	1857	80

DISCONTINUED SERIES

DENOMINATIONS	First Date Issued	Last Date Issued	Total Number Dates Issued
Double Eagles, \$20 Gold	1849	1932	82
Eagles, \$10 Gold	1795	1932	95
Half Eagles, \$5 Gold	1795	1932	127
Three Dollars, Gold	1854	1889	36
Quarter Eagles, \$2.50 Gold	1795	1929	104
Gold Dollars	1849	1889	41
Trade Dollars, Silver	1873	1883	11
Twenty-Cent Pieces, Silver	1875	1878	4
Half Dimes, Silver	1794	1873	53
Three Cents, Silver	1851	1873	23
Three Cents, Nickel	1865	1889	25
Two Cents, Bronze	1864	1873	10
Large Copper Cents	1793	1857	64
Half Cents, Copper	1793	1857	44

FACTS ABOUT COINS WELL TO REMEMBER

**"Not all old coins are valuable. And
not all valuable coins are old."**

Coins nearly 2000 years old may be purchased for as little as 50c, while for half dollars minted in 1935 for Hudson, N. Y., we pay \$5.00 each!

That's why collecting coins for pleasure and profit is so interesting. See our special offer to beginners on page 206.

PLATE 6



ANCIENT SILVER COINS

1, Stater of Aegina, after B. C. 404; 2, Antandrus, Troas, B. C. 420-400; 3, Tetrobol of Cromma, end of 3rd Century B. C.; 4, Triobol or Arcadia, Argolis, B. C. 450-417; 5, Stater of Phaestus, Creta, B. C. 431-300; 6, Acanthus, Cacedonia, B. C. 424-400; 7, Stater of Sicyon, B. C. 340-300; 8, Macedonia, B. C. 146; 9, Electrum Kectedrachm of Lesbos, B. C. 480-440.

Weights of the United States Coins

AND THE AMOUNTS FOR WHICH THEY ARE
LEGAL TENDER

GOLD COINS

DENOMINATION	Weight, Grains	Amount for Which a Legal Tender
Double Eagle, \$20.00	516.	Gold coins of all denominations are legal tenders for any amount.
Eagle, \$10.00	258.	
Half Eagle, \$5.00	123.	
Three Dollars	74.4	
Quarter Eagle, \$2.50	64.5	
Dollars	25.8	

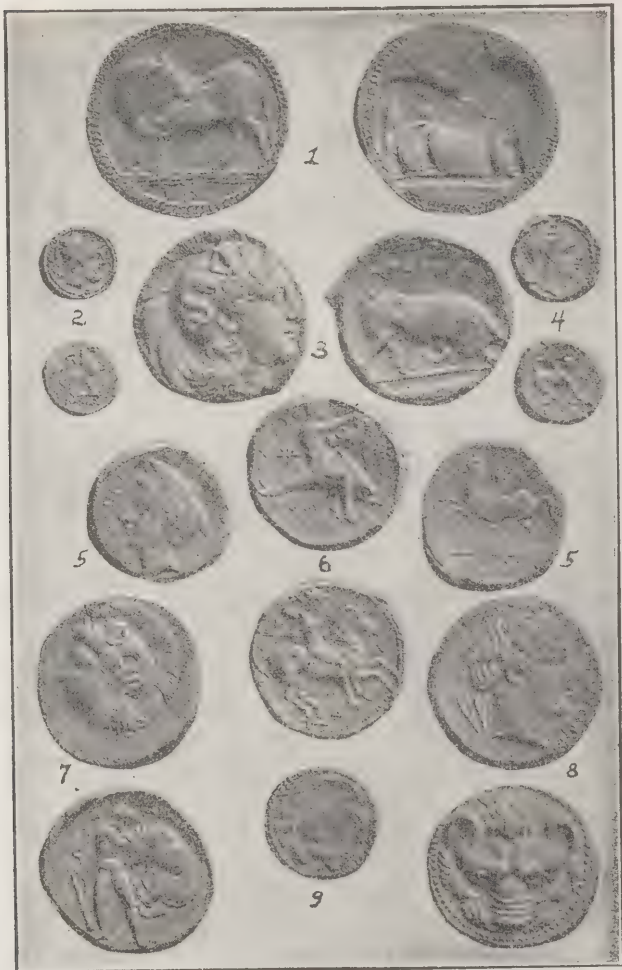
SILVER COINS

DENOMINATION	Weight, Grains	Amount for Which a Legal Tender
Standard Dollar	412.5	Unlimited.
Trade Dollar	420.	Demonetized—Not a legal tender.
Half Dollar	192.9	Ten Dollars.
Quarter Dollar	96.45	Ten Dollars.
Twenty-Cent Piece	77.16	Five Dollars.
Dimes	38.58	Ten Dollars.
Half-Dimes	19.29	Five Dollars.
Three-Cent Pieces	11.52	Five Dollars.

MINOR COINS

DENOMINATION	Weight, Grains	Amount for Which a Legal Tender
Five Cents	77.6	Twenty-Five Cents.
Three Cents	80.	Twenty-Five Cents.
Two Cents	96.	Twenty-Five Cents.
Cents	48.	Twenty-Five Cents.

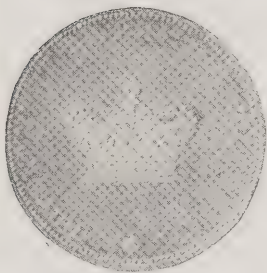
PLATE 7



GREEK COINS

1, Didrachm of Sybaris, B. C. 510; 2, Gold 20 Sesterzen of Rome, B. C. 317-31; 3, Tetradrachm of Thurnim, head of Pallas, B. C. 390-300; 4, Bronze coin of Rome, B. C. 317-311; 5, Bronze coin of Frautain, B. C. 268; 6, Diadrachm of Tarentum, B. C. 344-334; 7, Diadrachm of Haraclea, B. C. 380-300; 8, Tetradrachm of Rhegium, Lion's scalp, head of Apollo, B. C. 415-387; 9, Hemodrachm of Agregentum, B. C. 415-406.

Rare Canadian Coins and Tokens



1670 Fifteen Sols (Silver). But "Glorium Reign"	\$10.00 to	\$ 20.00
1670 Five Sols (Silver). Same design.....	2.00 to	3.50
1717 Six Deniers	5.00 to	12.00
1717 Twelve Deniers	5.00 to	12.00
Jetons 1723 and 1751 to 1758; "Col. Franc de l'Am" .....	.50 to	2.00
1794 Halfpenny. Copper Company of Upper Canada	6.00 to	12.00
1812-13 Pennies: Bust of Wellington.....	.25 to	.75
1813 Farthing. Trade and Navigation.....	.25 to	.50
1814 Halfpenny. Ship .....	.30 to	.75
1820 Halfpenny. Anchor	2.00 to	3.50
1820 Halfpenny. North West Co.	2.00 to	2.50
1821 Halfpenny. Sloop .....	.15 to	.30
1822 Twopence. Leslie & Sons.....	.75 to	2.50
1823 1/50 Dollar; Bust	6.00 to	10.00
1823 1/100 Dollar; Bust	6.00 to	10.00
1838 Halfpenny. Side view of Bank of Montreal	5.00 to	7.50
1839 Halfpenny. Same design.....	5.00 to	7.50
1852 Halfpenny, Hunteertown	2.50 to	5.00
1862 British Columbia, \$20 gold.....	50.00 to	150.00
1862 British Columbia, \$10 gold.....	50.00 to	100.00
No date. Montreal Bridge token.....	2.50 to	3.50
No date. Halfpenny. Bank token, Mon- treal	10.00 to	15.00
No date. Montreal Rofery; R. W. Owen..	6.00 to	12.00
No date Peter McAyslane, St. Johns, N. F. (brass)	5.00 to	10.00
No date. F. McDermott, St. Johns, N. F. (brass)	3.00 to	5.00
No date. Montreal Sou Token.....	.02 to	.05

PLATE 8



RARE CANADIAN COINS AND TOKENS

Worthless Canadian Bills

FAILED CANADIAN BANKS AND BANKS IN LIQUIDATION WHOSE BILLS ARE WORTHLESS

Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Bank of Arcadia, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.
Bank of Brantford, Brantford, Ont.
Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.
Bank of Clifton, Clifton, Ont.
Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, N. S.
Bank of London in Canada, London, Ont.
Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont.
Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Bank of Western Canada, Clifton, Ont.
British Canadian Bank, Toronto, Ont.
Central Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.
Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews, N. B.
City Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.
Colonial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.
Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland.
Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.
Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.
Farmers Bank of Rustico, P. E. I.
Farmers Joint Stock Banking Co., Toronto, Ont.
Federal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
International Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada, St. John, N. B.
Mechanics Bank, Montreal, P. Q.
Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, P. Q.
Pictou Bank, Pictou, N. S.
Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal, P. Q.
Stadacona Bank, Quebec, P. Q.
Union Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.
Union Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland.
Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick, Moncton, N. B.
Zimmerman's Bank, Elgin, Ont.

TABLE OF UNITED STATES COINS

CURRENT AND UNCURRENT

Showing dates of coins, when commenced and discontinued; number of different dates of each denomination and number of pieces issued at ALL mints since the establishment of the first mint in 1793 to January 1, 1933.

THE MOST COMPLETE AND ONLY TABLE OF ITS KIND EVER PUBLISHED

GOLD COINS

DENOMINATIONS	Coinage Commenced	Coinage Discontinued	Number of Dates Issued	Number of Pieces Coined to 1933	Amount
Double Eagles, \$20	1849	1932	82	225,019,497	\$4,500,338,140.00
Eagles, \$10	1795	1932	95	52,325,299	523,252,990.00
Half Eagles, \$5	1795	1932	127	78,899,565	394,497,325.00
Three Dollars	1854	1889	36	539,792	1,619,376.00
Quarter Eagles, \$2.50	1796	1889	104	19,768,786	49,431,962.50
Gold Dollars, Regular Issue	1849	1889	41	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
Gold Dollars, St. Louis	1903	1903	1	250,258	250,258.00
Gold Dollars, Lewis & Clark	1904	1905	2	60,069	60,069.00
Gold Dollars, Panama-Pacific	1915	1915	1	25,000	25,000.00
Gold Dollars, McKinley	1916	1917	2	30,026	30,026.00
Gold Dollars, Grant	1922	1922	1	10,000	10,000.00

SILVER COINS

Dollars	1794	1928	82	816,616,780	\$ 816,616,780.00
Trade Dollars	1873	1883	11	35,965,924	35,965,924.00
Half Dollars	1794		128	445,947,495	222,973,747.50
Columbian Half Dollars	1892	1893	2	5,002,105	2,501,052.50
Quarters	1796		118	665,051,886	166,262,971.50
Columbian Quarters	1893	1893	1	40,023	10,005.75
Twenty-Cent Pieces	1875	1878	4	1,365,000	271,000.00
Dimes	1796		126	1,387,413,822	138,741,382.20
Half Dimes	1794	1873	58	97,604,388	4,880,219.00
Three-Cent Pieces	1851	1873	23	43,736,240	1,296,037.57

COPPER and NICKEL COINS

Five Cents	1866	1889	68	1,575,180,755	78,759,037.75
Three Cents	1865	1873	25	31,397,982	941,349.48
Two Cents	1864	1867	10	45,601,000	912,020.00
Large Cents	1793		64	166,919,744	1,669,197.44
Small Cents	1857	1857	76	5,933,616,139	59,336,161.39
Half Cents	1793		44	7,925,222	89,926.11

PRE-WAR (1914) VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS

SHOWN HERE FOR INFORMATION ONLY

Table of Values of Standard Coins of the World as Computed by the Director of the United States Mint.
Coins of Silver-Standard countries are valued at their contents, at the average market price of silver.

COUNTRY	Standard	Monetary Unit	Value in U. S. Gold	COINS
Argentine Republic	Gold	Peso	\$0.965	Gold: Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver: Peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Crown	.203	{ Gold: Former system—4 florins (\$1.929), 8 florins (\$3.838), ducat (\$2.287) and 4 ducats (\$9.149). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. } { Gold: Present system—20 crowns (\$4.052); 10 crowns (\$2.026). }
Belgium	Gold	Franc	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.382	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 milreis.
Brit. Possessions, N. A. (except Newfd)	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Cent. Amer. States:	Gold	Colon	.465	
Costa Rica	Gold	Dollar	1.000	Gold: 2, 5, 10 and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.382	Silver: Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
Chile	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold: Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650) and condor (\$7.300). Silver: Peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael	.618 .617 .591 .604 .572 .629 .579 ($\frac{1}{2}$) .580 .595 .565 .571 .622 .599	
		Amoy		
		Canton		
		Chefoo		
		China Kiang		
		Fuchau		
		Haikwan (Cus-toms)		
		Hankow		
		Hongkong		
		Niuchwang		
		Ningpo		
		Shanghai		
		Swatow		
		Takau		
		Tientsin		

Columbia.....	Silver	Peso	.382	Gold Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver: Peso.
Cuba.....	Gold	Peso	.926	Gold: Doubloon Isabella, centen (\$5.017). Alphonse (\$4.823). Silver: Peso.
Denmark.....	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold: 10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver: Sucres and divisions.
Egypt.....	Gold	{ Pound (100 piasters) }		Gold: Pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piasters.
Finland.....	Gold		4.943	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.859), 10 marks (\$1.93). Silver: 5 francs.
France.....	Gold	Mark	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire.....	Gold	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 marks
Great Britain.....	Gold	Mark	.238	Gold: Sovereign (pound sterling) and 1/2 sovereign.
Greece.....	Gold	Pound Sterling	4.866 1/2	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Haiti.....	Gold	Drachma	.193	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 19 gourdes. Silver: Gourde and divisions.
Holland.....	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold: Sovereign (pound sterling). Silver: Rupee and divisions.
India.....	Gold	Pound Sterling**	4.866 1/2	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Italy.....	Gold	Lira	.193	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20 and 50 sen.
Japan.....	Gold	Yen	.408	Gold: Dollar (\$0.983), 2 1/2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Silver: Dol-
Liberia.....	Gold	Dollar	1.000	lar (or peso) and divisions.
Mexico.....	Silver	Dollar	.415	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: 1/2, 1, and 2 1/2 florins.
Netherlands.....	Gold	Florin	.402	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.027).
Newfoundland.....	Gold	Dollar	1.014	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Norway.....	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 1/2, 1 and 2 toman. (\$3.409). Silver, 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2 and 5 krans.
Persia.....	Silver	Kran	.070	Gold: Libra (\$4.8665). Silver: Sol and divisions.
Peru.....	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Portugal.....	Gold	Milreis	1.080	Gold: Imperial, 15 rubles (\$7.718), and 1/2 imperial, 7 1/2 rubles (\$3.859). Silver: 1/4, 1/2, and 1 ruble.
Russia.....	Gold	Ruble	.515	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Spain.....	Gold	Peseta	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Sweden.....	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Switzerland.....	Gold	Franc	.193	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piasters.
Turkey.....	Gold	Piaster	.044	Gold: Peso. Silver: Peso and divisions.
Uruguay.....	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.
Venezuela.....	Gold	Bolivar	.192	

These are intrinsic values. The market price of current foreign coins fluctuates with demand and supply.
 *The coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver.
 **The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and Labuan.
 †The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee (\$0.3244 1/2) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign.

PLATE 9



CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN COINS

1, Silver Proclamation Piece of Carl III, Argentine; 2, Silver, 8 Real Piece of Philip III, Mexico, 1611; 3, Gold 12 Gulden, Brazil under Netherlands; 4, English Counterstamp on $\frac{1}{8}$ Mexican Peso; 5, Silver Proclamation Piece of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1724.

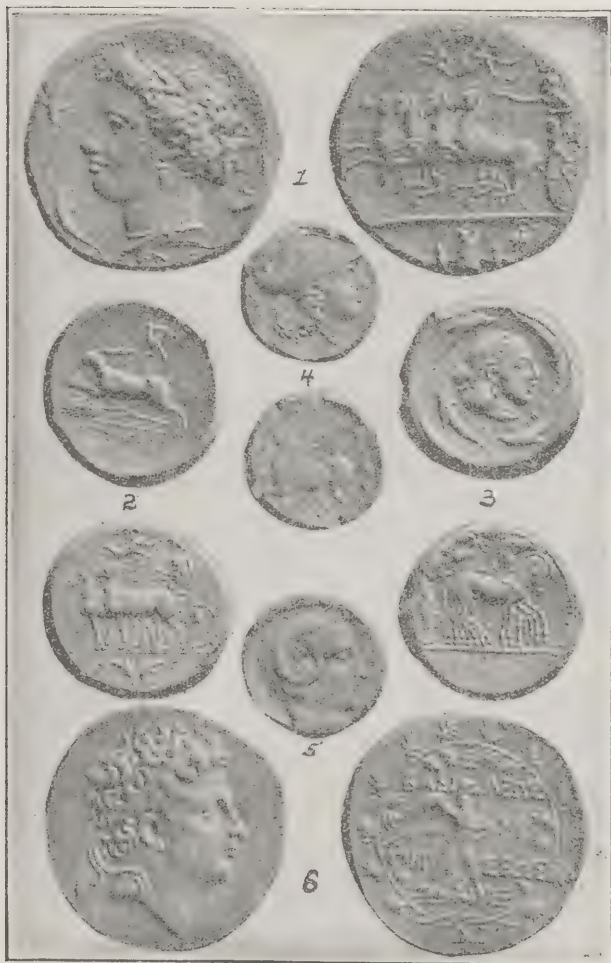
PLATE 10



ROMAN IMPERIAL SILVER DENARII

1, Domitianus, 81-86 A. D.; 2, Tiberus, 14-37 A. D.; 3, Sabina, 138 A. D.; 4-5, Augustus, B. C. 30-14 A. D.; 6, Nero, 1438 A. D.; 7, Claudius I, 41-54 A. D.; 8 and 10, Hadrian, 117-138 A. D.; 9 and 12, Augustus, B. C. 30-14; 11, Agrippina, Jr., and Nero, 51-54 A. D.

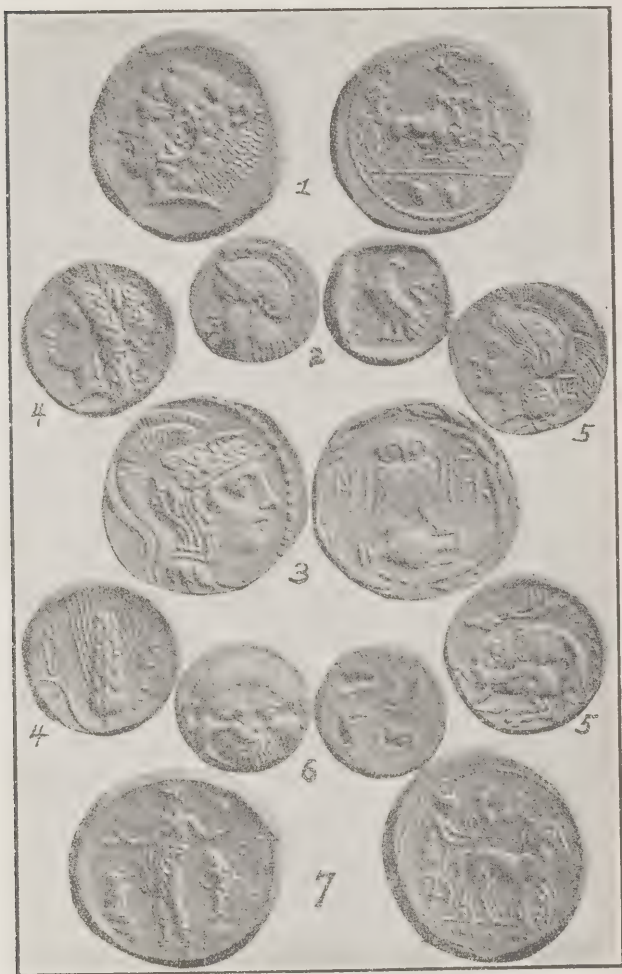
PLATE 11



GREEK SILVER COINS

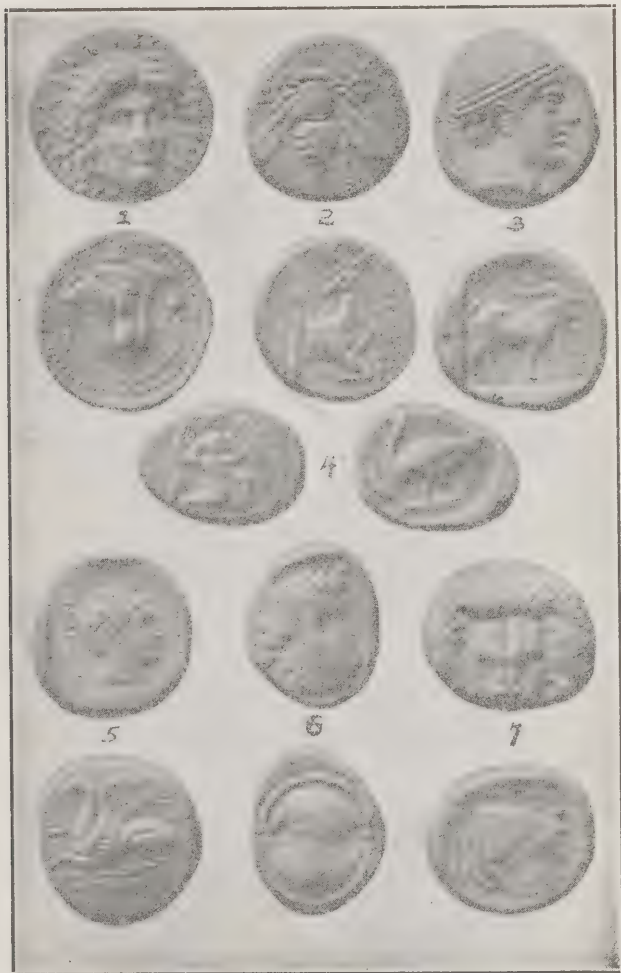
1, Dekadrachm of Syracuse, B. C. 405-345; 2, Tetradrachm of Messina, B. C. 420-396; 3, Tetradrachm of Syracuse, B. C. 485-478; 4, Didrachm of Syracuse, head of Athena, B. C. 317-310; 5, Diadrachm of Metapontum, B. C. 400-350; 6, Tetradrachm of Perseus, 178-168 B. C.

PLATE 12



ANCIENT SILVER COINS

1, Camarina, Sicily, B. C. 461-405; 2, Itamus, 4th and 5th Century, B. C.; 3, Athens, B. C. 86-83; 4, Metapontum, B. C. 550-480; 5, Valia, B. C. 400-268; 6, Neapolis, B. C. 500-411; 7, Himera, Sicily, B. C. 472-415.



GREEK SILVER COINS

1, Tetradrachm of Rhodes, B. C. 304-168; 2, Tetradrachm of Ephesus, Iona, B. C. 394-295; 3, Tetradrachm of Aenus, Thrace, B. C. 450-400; 4, Stater of Mallus, Sicily, B. C. 425-385; 5, Stater of Abdera, Thrace, B. C. 408-350; 6, Stater of Thebes, head of Dionysius, B. C. 426-387; 7, Tetradrachm of Samos, Iona, B. C. 394-365.

PLATE 14



ANCIENT COINS OF AFRICA

1, Silver Dodekadrachm of Carthage, Head of Persephone, B. C. 410-310. Very rare. 2 and 5, Silver coins of Carthage; 3, Egypt, Arsinoe II, B. C. 284-247; 4, Egypt, Gold Oktodrachm; 6, Carthage, Gold $\frac{1}{2}$ Stater, B. C. 340.

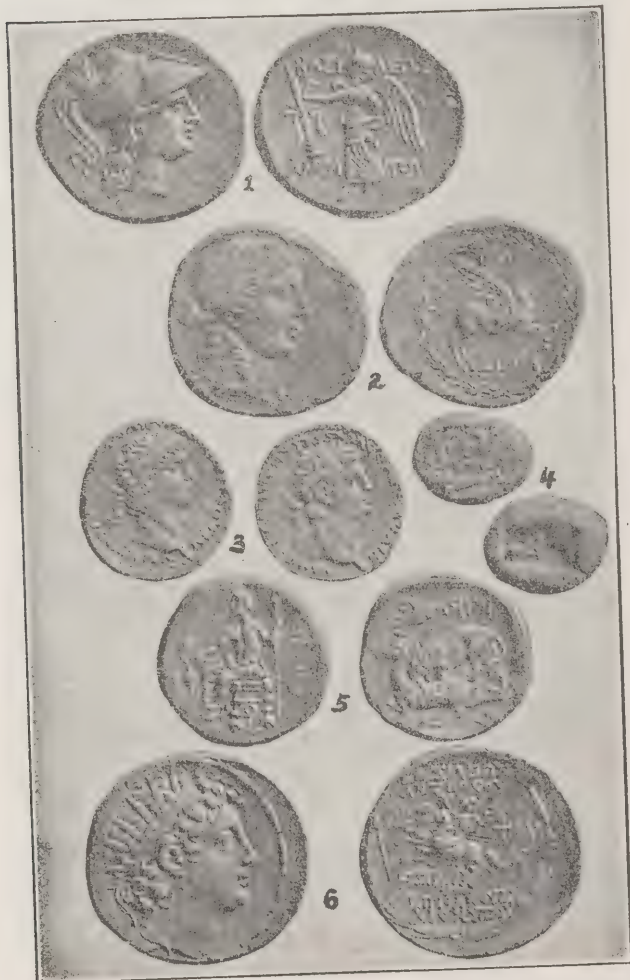
PLATE 15



ROMAN REPUBLIC AND IMPERIAL

1, Cassie; 2, Hadrian, 117-138 A. D.; 3, Hadrian Augustus; 4, Trianus, 98-117 A. D.; 5, Republic Petronia; 6, Great Bronze of Domitian, 81-96 A. D.; 7, Vespasian, 69-79 A. D.; 8, Marciana, 114 A. D.

PLATE 16



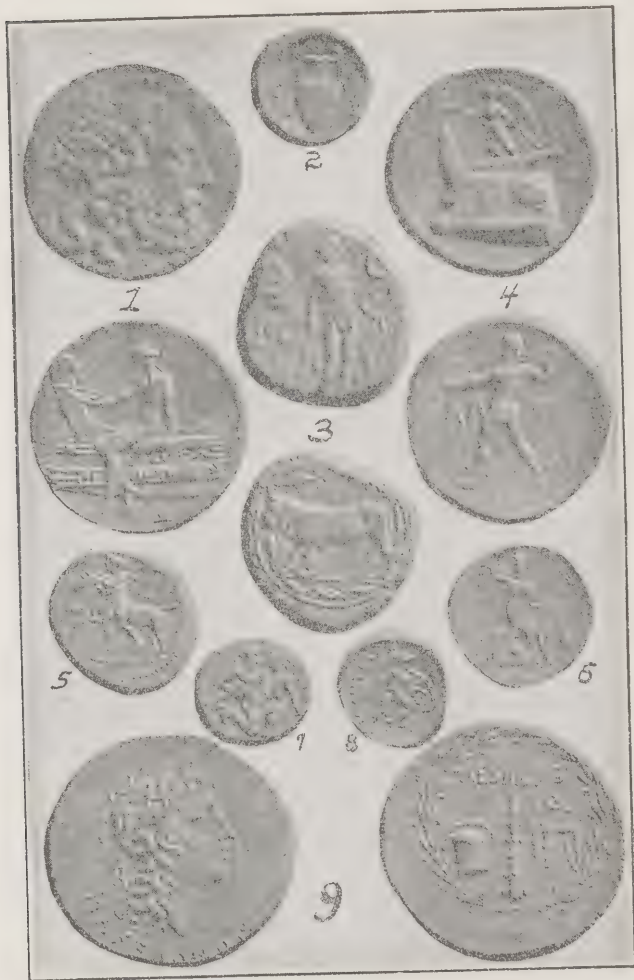
1, Caratia, B. C. 36-25; 2, Tetradrachm of Alamanda Caria, B. C. 168; 3, Antiochia, heads of Nero and Claudius, B. C. 145-142; 4, Gold Stater of Lydia, B. C. 561-546; 5, Tarsus, B. C. 361-333; 6, Tridrachm of Antiochus VI, B. C. 145-142.



ANCIENT GOLD AND SILVER COINS

1, Gold 60 Sesterzen of Campania, B. C. 342-317; 2, Croton, B. C. 420-390; 3, Silinus, Sicily, B. C. 317-289; 4, Segesta, B. C. 415-409; 5, Naxos, B. C. 415-409; 6, Electrum Hekta of Zeus, B. C. 440-350; 7, Athens, B. C. 594-527; 8, Litra of Catania, B. C. 415-403; 9, Tarentum, B. C. 4-3; 10, Paphlagonia, Asia, 3rd Century B. C.

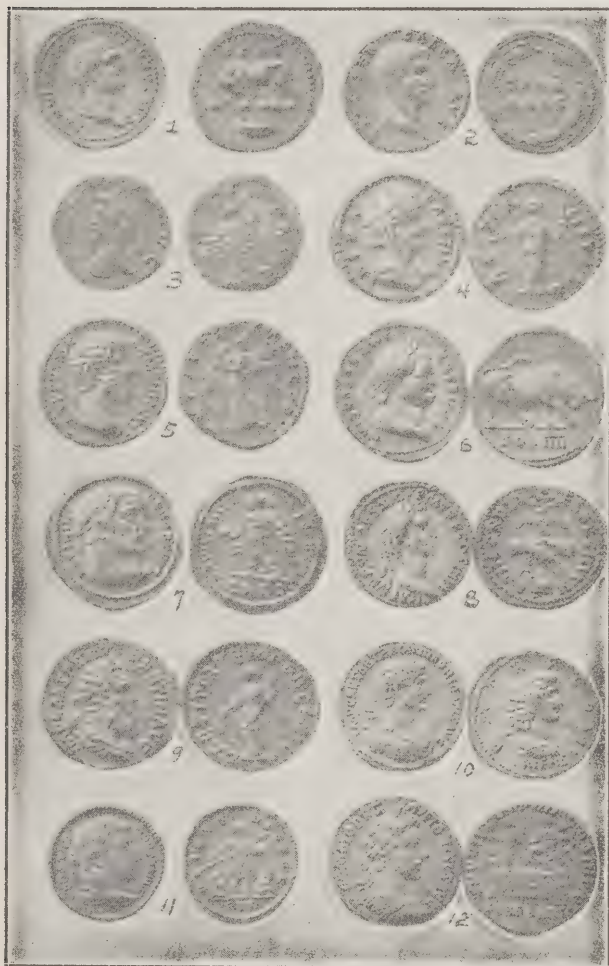
PLATE 18



GREEK SILVER COINS

1, Tetradrachm of Antigmas, B. C. 229-220; 2, Triobol of Lanna, B. C. 400-344; 3, Stater of Phaestus, B. C. 431-300; 4, Demetrius I, B. C. 306-283; 5, Drachm of Larissa, B. C. 480-450; 6, Aetolia, B. C. 279-168; 7, Thasus, B. C. 465-411; 8, Triobol of Locris, B. C. 369-338; 9, Macedonia, head of Alexander the Great, B. C. 89.

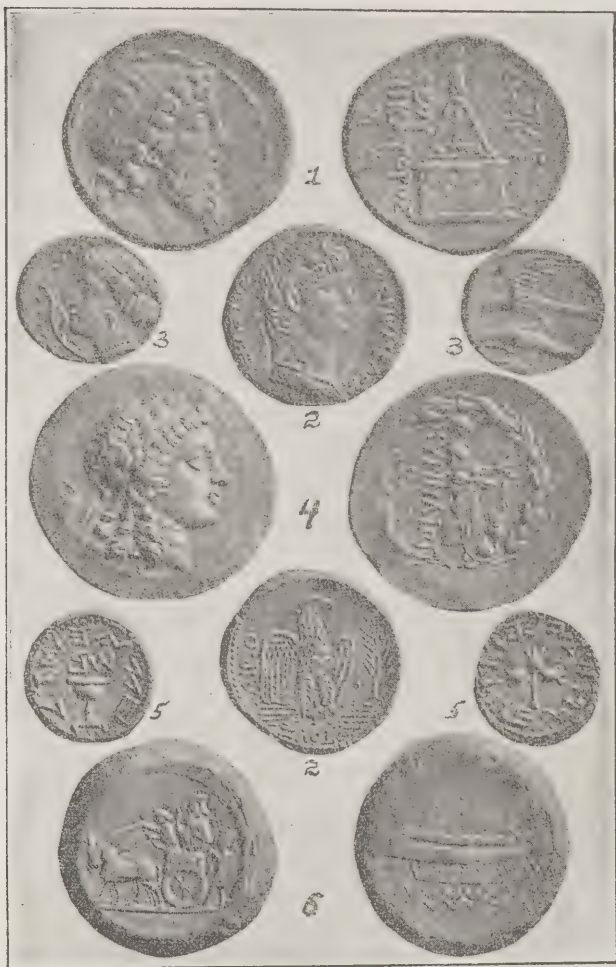
PLATE 19



ANCIENT ROMAN COINS

1, Domitian, A. D. 69-79; 2, Galba, A. D. 68-69; 3, Gallienus, A. D. 260-268; 4, Faustina Sr.; 5, Lucius Versus, A. D. 161-169; 6, Titus, A. D. 69-79; 7, Maximum II, A. D. 305-307; 8, Nerva, A. D. 96-98; 9, Partinax, A. D. 1193; 10, Hadrian, A. D. 117-128; 11, Constantinus Magnus, A. D. 306-337; 12, Commodus, A. D. 180-192.

PLATE 20



ANCIENT COINS OF ASIA

1, Tetradrachm of Tarsus, Syria, head of Demetrius II, B. C. 152-144; 2, Didrachm of Seleucis & Pieria, head of Nero, B. C. 89-69; 3, Drachm of Sinopa, Paphlagonia, B. C. 333-306; 4, Tetradrachm of Myrina, Aeolis, head of Apollo, B. C. 2-1; 5, Jewish Half Shekel, B. C. 143-135; 6, Okto-drachm of Sidon, B. C. 346-32.



ENGLAND—SILVER

1 and 3, Two-pence, Charles II; 2 and 4, Silver Penny of Charles II; 5, Oxford Pound or 20 Shilling of Charles I; 6, Crown of Henry VIII; 7, Crown of Elizabeth; 8, Penny, James I; 9, Half Penny of Philip and Mary.

PLATE 22



ROMAN IMPERIAL

1, Domitianus (bronze) 81-96 A. D.; 2, Titus, 79-81 A. D.; 3, Augustus, B. C. 30 to 14 A. D.; 4, Domitianus; 5, Hadrian (bronze), 117-138 A. D.

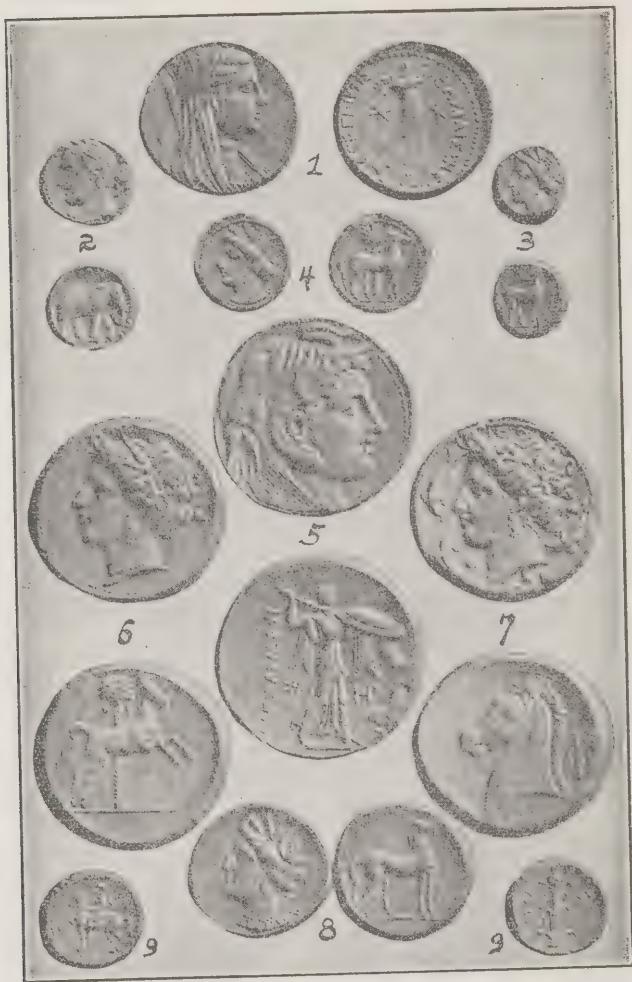
PLATE 23



ROMAN IMPERIAL

1, Bronze coins of Caracalla M. Aurelius, 211-217 A. D.; 2, Probus, 276-282 A. D.; 3, Bronze coins of Nero, 34-68 A. D.; 4, Etruscillo, 238 A. D.; 5, Bronze coins of Agrippina Mater, 33 A. D.

PLATE 24



ANCIENT COINS OF AFRICA

1, Egypt Gold 2½ Drachms, B. C. 258-222; 2, Nubidia Half Drachm, B. C. 148-118; 3, Carthage, Gold ¼ Stater, B. C. 340; 4, Carthage, Gold ½ Stater; 5, Egypt, Bust of Ptolemy I, B. C. 323-384; 6 and 7, Carthage, Silver Tetradrachms, B. C. 410-310; 8, Gold Stater of Carthage, B. C. 340; 9, Gold Tetrobol of Cyrene, B. C. 431-321.

PLATE 25



OLD ENGLISH COINS

1, Half Crown of Chas. I; 2, Pattern Broad of Chas. II; 3, Gold Hardit of Edward the Black Prince; 4, Gold Noble of Richard II.

PLATE 26



ENGLISH COINS

- 1, Gold 30-Shilling piece of James I; 2, Half Crown of Chas. I;
3, Gold Sovereign of James I.

PLATE 27



ENGLISH COINS

1, James II, Half Crown "Gun Money"; 2, Silver Penny of Henry III, 1216-1222; 3, Silver Crown of James II; 4, Silver Penny of Stephen and Matilda, 1135-1154, very rare, and worth about \$200; 5, Gold 15-Shilling piece of James I.

PLATE 28



RARE EUROPEAN COINS

1, Spain, Isabel and Ferdinand V (1474-1506), Gold Quadruple Ducat;
2, Hungary, Wladislaus II (1490-1616), Gold Kremnitz Ten Ducats; 3,
Holy Roman Empire, Rudolph II (1576-1611), Gold Five Ducats.

PLATE 29



RARE EUROPEAN COINS

1, Spain, Ferdinand II (1479-1516), Gold Quadruple Escudo; 2, Landau, Silver Two Livres, Two Sous piece, Siege piece; 3, Portugal, Mary and Peter III (1777-1786), Gold Half Debrao; 4, Ancient German, John George I (1615-1656), Gold Eight Ducats.

PLATE 30



RARE EUROPEAN COINS

1, France Louis de Debonnaire (Carlovingian King), 814-880 Gold Sou d'Or of Lyons. Very rare; 2, Gold 5 Ducats of Transylvania; 3, Ferdinand III (Holy Roman Empire), Gold 5 Ducats; 4, Italy, Gold Zecchino, Julius II (1503-18).

PLATE 31



CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN COINS

1, Silver Proclamation Piece of Ferdinand VI, Cuba; 2, Necessity Piece of Costa Rica; 3, Silver Proclamation Piece of Ludwig I, Mexico, 1724; 4, British Guinea, Necessity Piece; 5, Guilders, 1791, Geo. III, struck over a Spanish Dollar; 6, Gold 20 Gourdes of Haiti.

The Mints of the United States

THE STORY OF HOW COINS ARE MADE

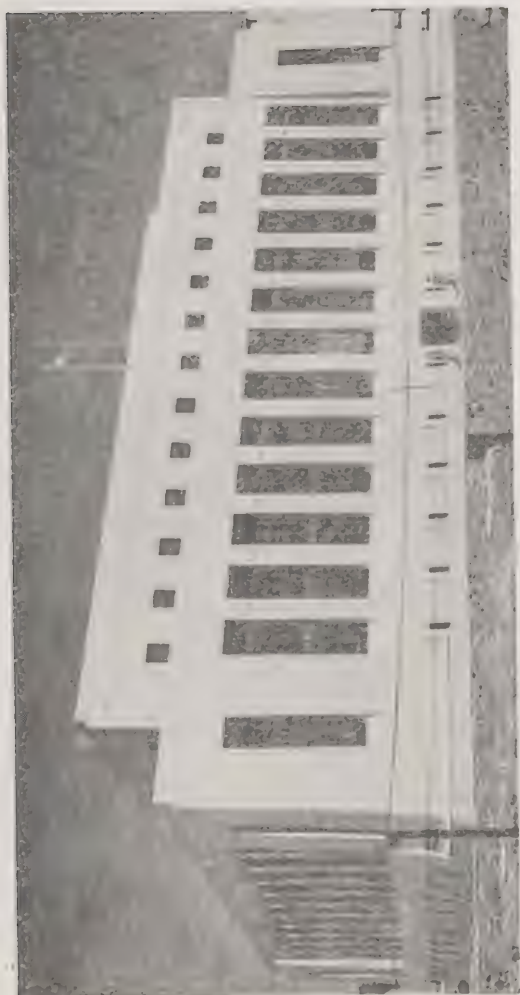
The Bureau of the Mint constitutes one of the most important branches of the United States Treasury, and unusual interest is attached to the institutions which it maintains in various parts of the country and to which is entrusted the work of minting all the silver, nickel, copper, and, formerly, gold coins issued by this government.

At the present time coining operations are carried on at three coinage mints—one on the Pacific Coast, at San Francisco; one in the Middle West, at Denver; and one on the Eastern Coast, at Philadelphia.

The manufacture of all denominations of the United States coin is seen to the best advantage at the magnificent mint at Philadelphia. This mint cost the United States approximately \$2,500,000 and is unquestionably the finest building ever constructed for coinage purposes in the world. The machinery and other equipment is without peer in any land. The force of about 700 employees regularly engaged at the Philadelphia mint is about three times as great as that at either of the other coining mints, and the operating expenses and output of coins are proportionately in excess of the records at other institutions.

The modern mint, in which neither pains nor money is spared to provide the most approved machinery and the most economical methods is in marked contrast to the coinage appliances of early times. It was not until 1836 that steam power was used, screw presses having been employed prior to that date, and the milling done by hand. A single milling machine, such as is in use today, will mill as many pieces in one hour as several men then produced in a week. Similarly, one modern coining press strikes, in an hour, more pieces than four men could strike in a day, under the old primitive conditions. During the first fifty years that the United States was producing coins there were turned out a total of ninety million dollars. Now the officials of the Philadelphia mint consider it nothing exceptional to coin that many dollars in a single year.

The Philadelphia mint is at once a palace, of the order appropriate to a structure of the government—a treasure house, a workshop and a factory of the highest class. The building, which is of granite, occupies a full city block, and covers 58,000 square feet. It is three stories in height



THE UNITED STATES MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO
Organized in 1854. Coins of this mint are designated by the Mint Mark "S".

above the basement. In the basement are the vaults for the storage of coin and bullion. There are scores of these steel-lined vaults, most of them more than 100 feet in length, and more than 3,000,000 pounds of steel were used in the construction of these "strong boxes." The vaults are, of course, protected by every modern safeguard and are so constructed that watchmen can pass completely around them.

One of the greatest advances in recent years, in mint processes, has been made in the melting departments, where gas furnaces have supplemented those in which coal was burned. Each furnace now employed must be capable of melting 250 pounds of bullion at a charge, and of making at least five melts in eight hours, thus handling over half a ton of metal each day. Seventeen of these modern gas furnaces—each of a capacity of 25 per cent in excess of the old-time coal furnaces—are now in operation at the Philadelphia mint. An important adjunct of the melting department is the refinery, in which gold and other metals are parted and refined from their baser components, preparatory to the operation of coining.

After the design of a coin or metal has been duly approved, the work of preparing dies at the mint proceeds in accordance with one of two plans. By the oldest of these methods the surface of the face of the die is covered with a thin coating of transfer wax, which by means of pressure, is made to receive a tracing outline in pencil. The transfer is, of course, very delicate, and the lines must be gone over with a sharp-pointed instrument. The next process is to remove the steel, where the form or relief is required. This is done with chisel and gravers. Finally the die is hardened, and is then ready for use in making coins and medals. A second process necessitates as its first step, the preparation in wax of a model of the accepted design, the model being three or four times as large as the finished work is intended to be. When this model is finished an electrotpe is made, and then, by means of a reducing lathe, a reduced copy is made of the size required for the coin. Some of the most delicate portions of the design, which cannot be entrusted to the reducing apparatus, are worked in by hand. Then the die is hardened and tempered and is ready to fulfill its mission in producing coins.

Our gold coinage was discontinued in 1933, but the most interesting of all coining operations is the production of gold coins. It may be taken as representative of all manipulations of this class. The ingots as received from the smelter and refinery vary in size and weight according to the denomination of the coin for which they are to be used.



THE UNITED STATES MINT AT NEW ORLEANS
Organized in 1838, suspended operations in 1861, when it was seized by the Confederates
Reopened in 1870, closed in 1909. Mint Mark "O."

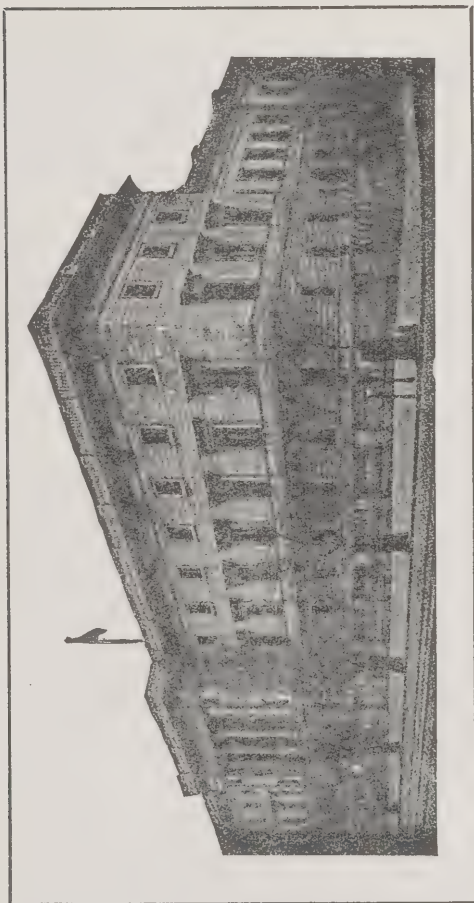
The first operation in the transformation of ingots into coin is called "breaking down" and consists in passing these oblong pieces of precious metal between heavy rolls with the result that the ingots are formed into "strips". Double eagles and eagles are passed through the finishing rolls three times, half eagles and quarters go through four times. After an operation similar to that of wire drawing, the strips of gold are taken to cutting presses and by means of a steel punch, working into a matrix the planchets or blanks are cut from the strips. These will later be transferred into coins by the impressing of the insignia of the government.

However, these embryo coins receive a great amount of attention ere they go to the coining presses. First of all they are cleansed of grease, and then rinsed in clean water and dried in a large copper pan, heated by steam. Next, the planchets are taken to the selecting tables, and all the perfect blanks are separated from the imperfect ones. Finally, each piece is weighed in what is known as the adjusting department of the mint. If a blank is found to be heavier than the legal requirement, the edge is filed down, but if lighter than required by law there is nothing for it but condemn the piece of metal and send it back to the smelter and refiner to be remelted.

The milling protects the surface of the coin from abrasion. In the milling machines the blanks are fed by hand into a vertical tube, and one by one are caused to rotate in a horizontal plane in a groove formed on one side by a revolving wheel and on the other by a fixed segment of corresponding groove. Each piece, as it passes through this narrow groove, has its edge evenly forced up into a border or rim.

The milled pieces are now subjected to a further cleansing. To facilitate this cleansing, as well as to soften the pieces for imprint of the dies, they are annealed by heating to a cherry red, then dipped into a solution of sulphuric acid and water sufficiently strong to clean and brighten them. After being thoroughly rinsed in boiling water they are hand riddled in sawdust to dry them, and are then ready for the stamping press.

The most important operation in the stamping of coins is the adjustment of the dies in the press. This adjustment requires great skill and long experience, much depending upon the character of the metal to be operated upon. The blank pieces of metal that are to be made into coins are fed to the coining press through a vertical tube and as each piece reaches the bottom of the tube it is held by a steel collar. Thus suspended, the blank is closed upon by the dies, which have tremendous pressure behind them,



THE UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA

All denominations of coins are made at this mint, from the one-cent to the twenty-dollar piece.
Coins of this mint bear no mint mark.

and the obverse and reverse impressions are made at the same time. For making sharp, clear impressions upon double eagles a pressure of 175 tons is employed, whereas 120 tons is sufficient to stamp the eagle, which is of course of smaller design. Double eagles and eagles are struck at the rate of eighty per minute, while half eagles and quarter eagles are struck at the rate of one hundred per minute.

With the exception of some technical details connected with the process of annealing, the operations incidental



"YE OLDE MINT"

The First United States Mint

Established by Congress in 1792, at Seventh and Sugar Alley (now Filbert Street), Philadelphia.

to the coinage of silver are identical with those for gold, as above described. A pressure of 150 tons is necessary to stamp a silver dollar, 119 tons for a half dollar, 80 tons for a quarter, and 40 tons for a dime. Dollars, half dollars and quarters are produced at the rate of 80 per minute, while dimes are turned out at an average rate of 100 per minute. The counting of coins of all denominations is one of the important tasks at the mints. Silver coin is put up in drafts of \$1,000 each. Of course, all coins of a given denomination are not identical in size, or rather, in weight, some being heavier and others lighter than the standard weight. The government allows a limit of tolerance for

fluctuation. The legal limit is one-hundredth of an ounce in \$5,000 worth of gold or two-hundredths of an ounce in \$1,000 worth of silver, but as a matter of fact it is seldom that an allotment of coin approaches anywhere near this amount of variation from standard.

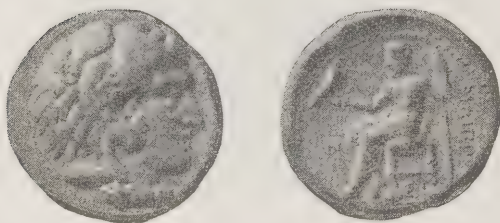
A strict record is kept of all precious metal handled at the mints, in order that losses in the process of manufacture may be minimized. How watchful an eye is kept on all operations connected with money making is indicated by the care exercised with regard to "sweeps," which is a broad general term used at the mints to refer to every kind of waste material known to contain, or likely to contain, gold or silver. The floor of the melting room is swept each day, and the gatherings from the broom are thrown into one of the crucibles, so that scarcely a particle of the precious raw material is wasted.

The actual "sweeps" consist of broken crucibles and dipping cans, all ashes from fires, burnt gloves, aprons, sawdust and package in which bullion has been sent to the mint and even the settlings in catch wells and roof gutters—in short, everything which may contain bullion without being visible to the eye. A considerable portion of the "sweeps" are sold, and at the Philadelphia mint from \$18,000 to \$20,000 is received every year from the sweeps produced in the melting department alone.

Some of the most interesting and valuable ancient coins are represented in the various engravings published in this book. The reproductions are from photographs of the original coins and are fully explained as to their metal, denomination, country, etc., by the description printed with each plate.

This, then, is the story of money—how it came to be—what it is today.

ANCIENT SILVER COIN



Ancient Tetradrachm. Minted in Greece, in about 330 B. C. This coin may be purchased for only \$7.50.

The prices quoted in this book are those which WE PAY for coins and bills.

If you want a book showing the prices WE SELL coins and bills for, send only ten cents, and we will send you our 56-page illustrated retail catalog. You will be pleased with it.

Mail the coupon on page 206.

United States \$50.00 Gold Pieces, 1877

THE WORLD'S HIGHEST PRICED COINS

(See illustration on next page)

The newly discovered \$50.00 gold pieces, which were sold for \$20,000, are included in the United States series of pattern coins and represent the most interesting pieces in the American series, the denomination being equivalent to five eagles, or the "half union" recommended in 1854 by Secretary of the Treasury Guthrie. They illustrate the single case where United States coins of this value were struck in gold. They never emerged from the experimental stage, although declared by experts to be the handsomest and most striking coins ever issued in the United States mint.

These two gold pieces have not been seen since the year of their mintage, 1877, and were supposed by all collectors to have been melted up.

They are exactly two inches in diameter and one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

These are the only \$50 gold pieces ever issued at the United States mint and are not to be confounded with the \$50 pieces minted in California, dated 1851, 1852 and 1855. The latter pieces were of a semi-official character, having been issued by Moffat & Co., a firm of United States assay contractors, and by the private coining firms of Wass, Molitor & Co., and Kellogg & Co.

And yet the two circular pieces of California and the two rare circular United States "quintuple eagles" which have unexpectedly come to light are closely associated, having all been issued in response to a general demand on the part of the bankers and merchants of San Francisco.

Before the establishment of the United States branch mint at San Francisco in 1854 the California pioneers had to rely upon gold dust and the gold coins made by private persons for their circulation mediums. The gold dust fluctuated greatly in value and purchasing power, while the private coins nearly all were of a depreciated character, ranging in value from 8 to 20 per cent discount. To relieve the inconvenience and loss caused by this circulating medium of indefinite value the Government, in 1850 provided for the establishment of an assay office in San Francisco. The office was conducted by Moffat & Co.,

PLATE 32



UNITED STATES FIFTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES, 1877

Only Two Specimens Known

Sold at \$10,000.00 each

and the official who placed the Government stamp upon the ingots was Augustus Humbert, formerly of New York. Upon the appearance of the United States assay office ingots all the private gold coins were gradually driven out of circulation, many of them being deposited at the assay office and reissued in the shape of the octagonal ingots. The private coins, though of depreciated value, were nevertheless very convenient, as they were of the useful denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars. The regular United States gold coins of small denomination rarely appeared in local trade in California, being reserved for the payment of custom duties.

In a short time the gold coins of the smaller denominations all disappeared and the local currency consisted almost wholly of the huge octagonal fifty-dollar pieces. Change became so scarce that it was necessary to pay 2 or 3 per cent to have one of the "slugs" changed into smaller denominations.

Relief to a certain extent was furnished in 1854, when more United States gold pieces came into circulation and the San Francisco branch mint began operation. Soon the octagonal pieces met the fate of the smaller California coins, being exported or sent to the local mint and remelted, and it was not long before the business men of California felt the need of a gold piece of large denomination.

As a result the business men of San Francisco early in 1854 sent a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting him to authorize the striking at the San Francisco mint of a fifty-dollar piece of the same shape and fineness as the regular United States double eagle.

This memorial was forwarded to William M. Gwin, one of California's Senators, who in turn presented it to James Guthrie, then Secretary of the Treasury. In his reply Mr. Guthrie favored the issue of the gold pieces of large denomination for use in the Pacific States, although he said such pieces were not needed in the East.

In his letter to Senator Gwin, Secretary Guthrie said: "But there are certain peculiarities in the condition of California, which recommend a different scale of coinage for that region. They are: First, the fact stated in the memorial of the prohibition and entire expulsion of paper money; and, second, the high scale of prices prevalent in California for commodities and service. These circumstances will make larger denominations of coin convenient, particularly in counting and passing large sums. To this may be added that time will be saved in coinage, which may be of much consequence to miners, and others, at

least until the capacity of the branch mint shall be ascertained to be equal to the gold offered.

"In order to harmonize the proposed large coins with the present recognized coins, I would recommend that the coinage be authorized by pieces of \$100, \$50, and \$25, to be called the 'Union,' 'Half Union,' and 'Quarter Union,' but that the 'Half Union' only be struck for the present."

The full text of the bill presented to Congress by Senator Gwin providing for that issue of the large gold pieces, reads as follows:

"That there shall be coined and issued by the United States, or by such of the branch mints as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, a gold coin of the weight of 2580 grains, of the value of one hundred dollars, and another of the weight of 1290 grains, of the value of fifty dollars; each of which coins shall be of the standard fineness, now prescribed by law, for the gold coins of the United States.

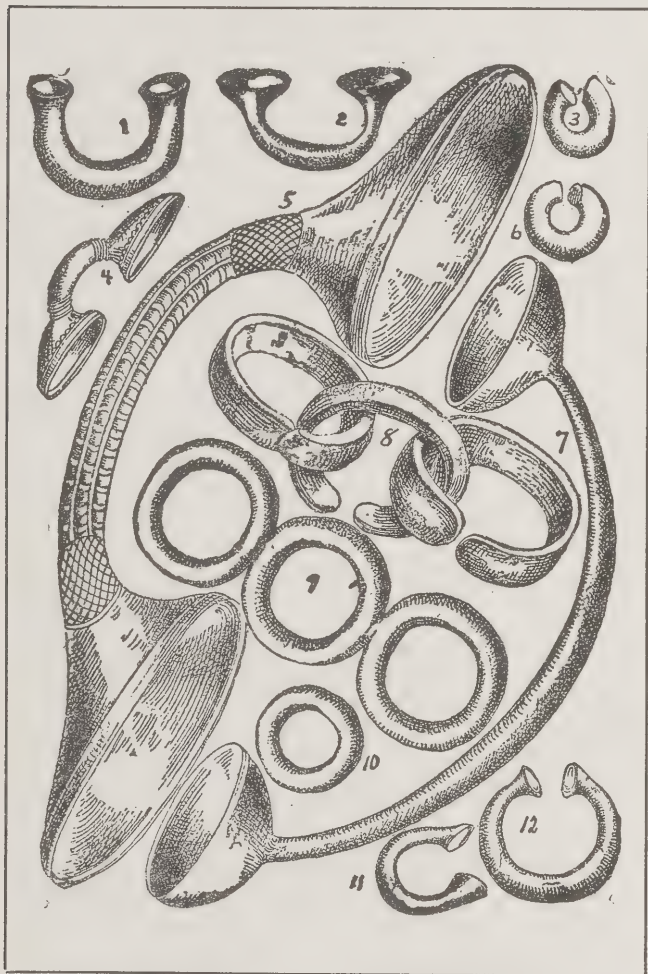
"That the Secretary of the Treasury cause the necessary dies, and other apparatus, to be prepared by proper and skillful artists, under the superintendence of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, for coining the above coins with such devices, mottoes, and figures as may be approved by the President of the United States; the expenses of which shall be defrayed from the ordinary appropriation for the expense of the mint and branch mints of the United States."

Badly needed as were the gold coins provided by the bill, the bill never became a law. On May 2, 1854, Senator Gwin again brought the matter of the issue of the five and ten-eagle pieces to the attention of the Senate, but discussion was postponed. On June 16th the bill passed the Senate by a large majority, although it failed to meet the approval of the House.

Early in 1855, as the Government showed no signs of responding favorably to the appeals of the Californians for a \$50 piece, two of the principal private coining firms of San Francisco, Wass, Molitor & Co., and Kellogg & Co., began the issue of circular \$50 gold coins. Both issues were worth fully their face value, although the gold was of a lower fineness in the Kellogg piece than contained by the regular United States coins, making necessary an increased weight for the Kellogg coin of 1309 grains, which is stamped on the ribbon carried in the beak of the eagle on the reverse.

It is customary at the mint to provide samples of a proposed coinage as soon as the bill authorizing such an issue is presented. From such dies sample pieces in base metal are usually made, which in former years were given to the member presenting the bill, to be used as a material illus-

PLATE 33



ANCIENT ENGLISH RING MONEY

tration. In only rare instances, however, are such pieces struck in gold, and the consequence is that the United States pattern coins in gold are highly esteemed by collectors.

It is not known why the work of executing the dies of the United States \$50 pieces was delayed until 1877 when the reason for their creation occurred in 1854. While only these two pieces were struck in gold, still a number of specimens were made in copper from each of the two sets of dies.

The coins were designed by William Barber, formerly chief engraver of the mint and father of Charles E. Barber, who was later chief engraver of the mint. Mr. Barber's initial "B," appears on the coins under the bust of Liberty.

Encased Postage Stamps

One of the Most Interesting Series of "Necessity Money"
Ever Issued.



New York City was the birthplace of this peculiar sort of money, which was formed by placing the regular United States postage stamps in flat, circular brass cases, with the faces protected by a thin sheet of mica. The encased stamps consist of the denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents, and this method of protecting the stamps so that they could withstand the wear of circulation was the invention of John Gault, who did business at Park Place, in New York City. He manufactured many varieties to be used by business houses in lieu of small change, and the badly mutilated and worn postage stamps that answered the purpose of practical money for a while at the beginning of the war. Many of the encased stamps bore the name of the issuing firm on the back, and not only served the purpose of a fractional currency, but advertised the firm of issue in a thorough and yet inexpensive fashion.

The patent dated from July and August, 1862, and the stamps used in the metallic cases were the regular postage

stamps of the period—the one-cent blue, and the three-cent orange, showing the portrait of Franklin; the five-cent brown bearing Jefferson's portrait; and the ten-cent green, twelve-cent black, twenty-four-cent violet, and ninety-cent blue, all with the portrait of Washington.

Collectors of both stamps and coins regard this series of necessity currency as being one of the most interesting of the numerous issues of United States, which has been especially conspicuous for its various freakish circulating mediums, and some of the premiums now paid for these homely substitutes for real money actually exceed those commanded by any of the far more pretentious and handsome coins struck at the United States mints during and since the war.

Some firms issued the encased stamp pieces of nearly every one of the denominations mentioned above, while others are credited with but a single one. Often the latter specimens are the rarest and command the highest premiums as not infrequently they were but little more than samples and were issued in quite limited number. In nearly every instance it is found that the denominations of twelve, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents are the rarest, and in the case of the highest denominations it is thought their rarity is due to the fact that some of the firms ordered but a single specimen each of the denominations above ten cents, and before deciding upon their issue the law was passed forbidding the use of anything of the semblance of money by private persons.

An interesting specimen of the encased stamp money is one of the old denominations of nine cents. There being no postage stamp of this value the denomination was produced by placing three three-cent stamps in an oblong copper case, with the usual covering of mica. The back bore no name, but the piece evidently was intended for circulation in New York City, for the reverse bore an embossed representation of an eagle and snake, the same as that shown by the New York cents struck in German silver by Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger of New York City, which were issued in 1837. Around the central device was scroll work. Nothing is known of the piece's history but it is thought to have been a product of Gault, on account of the New York device.

Another equally interesting piece associated with the encased postage stamp money is an essay for a five-cent piece. In a frame of silver had been placed a stamp cut from a five-cent note of the first issue of the postage currency. This was protected by mica both back and front.

The Petition Crown of Thomas Simon



The sale at auction for £155 (about \$775) of a specimen of the rare coin known as the Petition Crown of Thomas Simon affords an opportunity of giving a brief history of this famous piece, and in doing so it will not be out of place to review the state of the English coinage immediately prior to its issue.

The reign of "Good Queen Bess" was distinguished by the introduction of the new mechanism for the minting of money. Instead of the old hammer and punch method of minting, the mill and screw was introduced, by which process coins of a superior workmanship, and more regular appearance, were produced.

Folks say that the inventor of the "mill and screw" is supposed to have been a Frenchman named Philip Mestrelle, who eventually fell into the practice of coining counterfeit money, and was convicted and executed at Tyburn on the 27th day of January, 1562.

Mr. Hawkins, however, does not agree with this statement, and asserts that the name of the introducer of this process of coining is unknown, and the whole history of its employment involved in obscurity.

Most of the milled money, (but chiefly the shilling and sixpence) of Queen Elizabeth's reign may be known by a five-pointed star at the end of the legend. The larger coins (crowns and half crowns) were struck on the old hammer principle, which was continued by her successors, James I, and Charles I. But the bulk of the money issued

by Queen Elizabeth, from the crown to the penny, was hammered money.

In about 1650 Cromwell availed himself of the more recent improvements of coining already adopted by some of the continental nations. A celebrated French artist, Pierre Blondeau, who had perfected the mode of minting by the mill and screw, was invited to England. On his arrival he produced patterns of the half crown, shilling, and sixpence coined by the mill and screw, by which means a legend was impressed for the first time on the edge of a piece. But no issue was ever made of these coins, and the specimens of them are very rare.

During the latter part of his protectorate Cromwell caused coins to be executed by the new process bearing his own bust; but it is supposed that few were issued, as the coins of the old hammered type are much more numerous. They are considered by some authorities to have been patterns. The bust of Cromwell on the obverse is most beautifully executed by Simon, and in a manner superior in point of art to anything that had been seen upon an English coin before.

Charles II, on his ascension to the throne in 1660, with a view, it may be, of returning to the extreme orthodoxy of his father's reign, discarded the mill and screw, and his early coins were produced by the old process; but in 1662 Pierre Blondeau was re-engaged to direct the mint upon the mill and screw principle, and a competition for engraving dies was entered into between the celebrated Simon and John Rotier, of Antwerp, which it is said, was unfairly decided in favor of Rotier.

Dissatisfied with the judgment of Blondeau, and confident of his skill as a die-sinker, Simon appealed to the king, and his petition took the unique, though appropriate form of a pattern of the value of a crown. Hence it is that England can justly boast of a most exquisitely engraved coin, which is considered a model of art, and superior to any coin of that or any other period. It will be seen from the illustration of the piece here given, that the king's bust is draped and laureated, with flowing hair and love lock over the right shoulder. The inscription on the obverse reads CARLOS II. DEI. GRA. On the reverse are crowned shields of England, Scotland, Ireland and France, arranged in the form of a cross, with garter and St. George in center. There are two C's interlinked in each angle. Inscription MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REX. 1663.

On the edge of this famous coin is inscribed Simon's petition to the king against the alleged unjust decision. The petition runs thus: "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this, his tryal piece, with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully ordered, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him." Notwithstanding the undoubted superiority of the piece, Simon's petition was unheeded.

It is said that only twenty copies were struck with the petition on the edge, and a few others with a different edge. In 1755 a specimen of this rare and beautiful crown piece sold for £12. In 1802 a specimen changed hands for £105, and in 1824 the same piece brought £210. At Trattle's sale in 1832, a fine specimen realized £225 (about \$1,125.00). In December, 1921, B. Max Mehl, owner of the Numismatic Company of Texas, sold a good specimen for \$900.00.



PRIVATE OFFICE OF B. MAX MEHL

History of the United States Trade Dollar



A trade dollar is slightly larger than a standard dollar, but it is not current coin, and its metal value is only about 45 cents.

So many of these mongrel dollars were in circulation twenty years and more than most persons were watchful to avoid getting one, but in recent years they have been so rare that many persons have never seen one.

Trade dollars were authorized by Congress in 1873 for the purpose of stimulating commerce with the Orient. For many years the Mexican silver dollar had been a highly valued coin in nearly all far Eastern countries. Hundreds of millions of them were shipped to China, Japan, the Philippines and other countries in that part of the world to pay for the products exported from them to Europe and the United States.

American lawmakers thought that a coin of practically the same weight and size of the Mexican dollar, bearing the imprint of the United States, could be used advantageously as a substitute for the Mexican Dollar.

In the five years beginning with 1873 the United States mint produced nearly 36,000,000 of these dollars. Most of them were exported, but enough of them remained in this country to be embarrassing because of their similarity to the standard silver dollar, and in 1887 Congress provided that for six months thereafter all trade dollars presented to the Treasury should be exchanged for standard dollars and after that time the trade dollars were left to shift for themselves, being worth only their metal value plus whatever premium coin collectors might be willing to pay for them. Nearly 8,000,000 of them were

redeemed, and when the period for redemption ended only 284,587 of them remained in this country, less than 1 per cent of the number that had been coined.

The trade dollar has on one side a sitting figure of the Goddess of Liberty, and on the other an eagle of a different design from that on the standard dollar. The inscription is: "United States of America, Trade Dollar, 420 grains, 900 fine."

The standard silver dollar weighs 412½ grains. The weight of the Mexican dollar is 417.79 grains, but 97.27 per cent of it is pure silver, so that, though it weighs less its metal value is about 7 per cent more than that of the old trade dollar. Probably this is the reason the trade dollar never made a hit with the people of the Far East. There is ground for suspicion that the originators of the dollar thought the Orientals might be duped into taking it in preference to the Mexican dollar, because of its slightly greater weight, notwithstanding the fact that its silver value was about 7 per cent less. But the Oriental money changers quickly learned this difference in value.

The trade dollar was authorized by the coinage act of 1873, which became famous under the designation of "the crime of '73" in the free silver agitation which began a few years later and continued with more or less virulence for more than 20 years.

In the famous coinage act of 1873 the trade dollar was substituted for the standard dollar and all silver coins were made legal tender for an amount not exceeding \$5. That had been the limit of the legal tender quality of all fractional silver coins since 1853. The standard silver dollar had been an unlimited legal tender, but it was partially out of use. In all the 80 years prior to 1873 only 8,081,238 of them had been coined, and during nearly all of that time they were worth more to ship to the Orient than to use at home; in other words, they were worth a premium over old coins.

In the five years following 1873 the coinage of trade dollars amounted to more than four times the coinage of standard silver dollars, during the entire 80 years preceding. Evidently, therefore the "crime of '73" did not cause diminution in the demand for silver.

The price of silver began to fall in 1872 and its continued decline in the succeeding years started an agitation for the restoration of its use as a standard money. The persistent demand for the "rehabilitation of silver" resulted in the passage of a law by Congress over the President's veto, in 1878, for the coinage of not less than 2,000,000 or more than 4,000,000 silver dollars monthly, the metal to be purchased by the Government in the open market.

Under this law 378,000,000 silver dollars were coined, but the decline in the price of silver was checked only temporarily and in 1890 Congress authorized the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces monthly, and the issue of demand treasury notes in payment for it. The purchase continued until 1893, when President Cleveland forced an unwilling Congress to repeal the law. Coinage of dollars out of the silver purchased under this law continued until 1904.

In all over \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes were issued for the purchase of silver. The Government has been retiring these notes since 1893, substituting silver dollars for them. On March 11, 1911, only \$3,388,000 of them remained in circulation. Whenever one gets into the United States Treasury it is destroyed. It is a vanishing form of American currency.

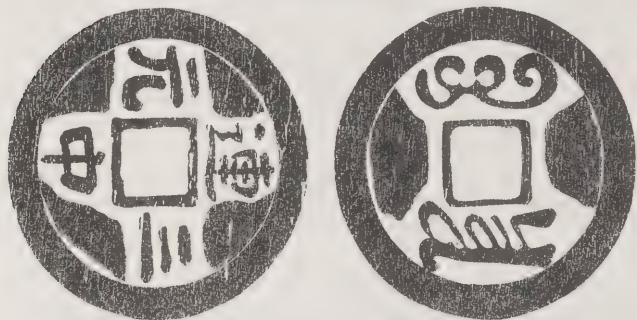
The trade dollar is an important link between the two periods of this country's experience with silver—the first from the foundation of the mints up to 1873, during which 8,000,000 of "free coinage" dollars were put out; the second from 1873 to 1893, when, in an effort to restore silver to use of a standard money metal, enough silver was purchased by the Government to coin 565,000,000 dollars in existence at the present time.

COLLECT COINS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

Collecting old money is the most fascinating and instructive hobby. It will lead you thru most interesting channels of history.

Men and women in every walk of life find mental relaxation in collecting old money. You try it. You can begin with hardly any cost. See our special offer for beginners on page 206 of this book.

The Glass Coins of China



While the Siamese Porcelain Tokens, among which a few colored glass varieties exist, are known to most Numismatists, and even the Arabian glass weights may have been investigated by a few collectors, the Glass Coins of China and neighboring countries, on the other hand, may be new to many of our readers.

It is not necessary in order to learn these curious coins, to wade through the numerous native treatises on Far Eastern Numismatics, since no mention whatever is made in them to any porcelain or glass coins. As these coins do not come within the scope of "Articles of Metal," among which ordinary coins are included, so dearly loved by Chinese and Japanese connoisseurs, they do not find a place in the books on the subject.

From Professor F. Hirth's monograph on "China and the Roman Orient," we gather that, although the Chinese became well acquainted with glass about the time of the Christian era, there is no doubt that it was not until the fifth century after Christ that they learned how to make it (brought by the sea route from the Roman Empire) and consequently no glass coins bearing Chinese inscriptions can have been made in China prior to this period.

The little that has so far been published about porcelain and glass coins of the Far East is due entirely to the pens of Europeans. The first mention of coins of materials other than the well known metals, is probably that recorded in Vol. VIII of the "Chinese Review," where an article signed "B. G." describes two specimens of earthenware coins, produced at Canton with inscriptions in Chinese Seal characters, both incused and in relief, with the value of the hale tael, an imitation of that well-known Pang Liang series of Chinese ancient round copper coins.

The late Stephen W. Bushnell, in Vol. II of "Chinese Art," illustrates and describes three glass medallions in colored glass with truly felicitous inscriptions which he translates as follows:

- (a) "A succession of first places at three examinations."
- (b) "May the Celestial Mandarins be propitious to man."
- (c) "May the Celestial Divinities send sons."

These charms are similar in every respect to those treated in this article.

All the glass specimens illustrated and described herein form part of my collection and were picked up personally by me in Korea or have been directly traced to the Hermit Kingdom, which inclines me to deduce that this country is the principal source of production of these talismans, and although Bushnell states that the Chinese wear them strung on their girdles, I have never, while in the Middle Kingdom, been able to come across any destined for that purpose.

Just as the glass objects made by the Chinese are generally of small dimensions not larger than the jadeite or agate carvings which are posed as models, so I venture to suggest that these porcelain and glass charms are in imitation of those originally made of jade, ranked by the Chinese as the most precious of precious stones. The fact that I have come across and been able to pick up while in China several of these charms made in jade, strengthens my supposition. The illustrations number 1, 2, 3 and 4 refer to glass medallions, the grounds, either translucent or opalescent, giving an illusory resemblance to the models of which they are properly counterfeit presentments.

The predominant color is of milky white, with the exception of No. 2, of a Nile green shade, similar in all respects to the color most prized in jade ornaments.

The inscriptions, identical with those found on copper and brass charms, and amulets, are usually in relief when referring to glass coins, and those illustrated read:

1. "Long Life, Riches and Honor," a very common inscription on Chinese charms and amulets.

2. "One Family in the Entire World," a somewhat ambiguous inscription, seen for the first time as talisman.

3. "Successively obtaining the first place at the examinations for the second and third degree and at the Palace examination." Meaningless, perhaps, to foreigners, but full of import and good wishes to the aspiring Chinese "literati." This inscription is not uncommon on charms.

4. Two Manchu characters, signifying "Board of Works Mint." This is evidently from the reverse of the coins of the present dynasty which is Manchu.

The remaining two illustrations represent charms made of jade, of doubtful quality, with incused characters, interpreted accordingly.

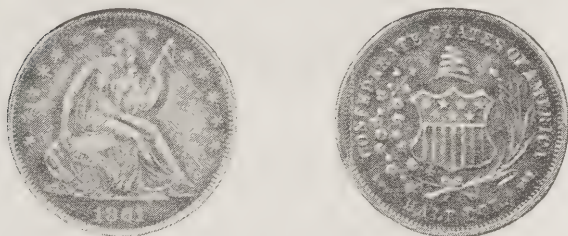
5. "Life as long as the Pine and Oak," and

6. "May gold and precious stones fill my halls," in seal characters, a wish which might be also shared by all Occidentals.



One day's receipts of registered and insured mail and express parcels of coins received in our offices during the busy season. Approximately SEVENTY THOUSAND (70,000) shipments of coins are received by us annually.

The Confederate Half Dollar



The Only Numismatic Record of a Nation of Nine Million of People Who Maintained a Precarious Existence in the Face of Overwhelming Odds for the Space of Nearly Four Years and a Half.

The beginning of the year 1910 was signalized in a numismatic way by the offering for sale of the only known specimen of the official metallic coinage of the Confederate States of America.

Coming from its resting place in a safe deposit vault where it had lain for 28 years, this unique half dollar created quite a sensation in the numismatic world, and, on account of its unusual historical significance, caused much interest among the lay world, which is always intensely alive to any souvenir or relic that is so closely associated with the Lost Cause.

There are very few American coins today that can be said to rank in interest with this half dollar, with its authoritative U. S. obverse and distinctive Confederate States reverse design. Such a unique combination of the official devices of two great opposing powers probably has not another parallel in history.

The story of the finding of the Confederate half dollar is as follows: E. Mason, Jr., a Philadelphia numismatist, prepared an article on rare coins for a New York newspaper, which appeared on January 2, 1879. A few days later he received a communication from B. F. Taylor, M. D., then the secretary and treasurer of the Louisiana State Board of Health, stating that he had a Confederate coin in his possession and a few months later sent to Mr. Mason the original coin and die.

Mr. Taylor had been chief coiner of the Confederate

mint, and said the United States mint had been turned over to the Confederate States of America by the State of Louisiana the last of February, 1861. The old officers were retained by the Confederate government, viz: Wm. A. Elmore, Superintendent; A. J. Guirot, Treasurer; M. F. Bonzano, Melter and Refiner, and Howard Hilspough, Assayer.

In April, Secretary Memminger of the Confederate Treasury, ordered that designs for half dollar pieces be submitted him for approval. The design selected was the one now familiar, and the dies were engraved by A. H. M. Peterson, engraver and die sinker, and were prepared for the coining press by Conrad Schmidt, foreman of the coining room.

It was found for some reason the dies could not be fitted to the regular coining press, so it was necessary to use the old hand screw press, upon which four coins were struck.

One of these coins was given to the Confederate government, probably is the one which Jefferson Davis is said to have owned. The second coin was presented to Prof. Biddle of the University of Louisiana; the third to Dr. E. Ames of New Orleans, and the fourth was kept by Chief Coiner Taylor.

About this time an order came from the secretary suspending operations on account of the difficulty of obtaining bullion, and the mint was closed on April 30, 1861.

Mr. Mason disposed of the coin and Confederate reverse die to a New York dealer in 1879, who wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis in reference to the coin, and received the following reply:

Beauvoir, P. O.

Harrison Co., Miss.

May 10th, 1867.

Sir:

I had a Confederate coin. It was in my wife's trunk when it was rifled by the Federal officers on board the prison ship on which she was detained at Hampton Roads before and after my confinement in Fortress Monroe. The coin, some medals and other valuables were stolen at that time. Whether the coin be the same which has been offered to you as a duplicate, I cannot say. It is, however, not true, as published, that it is now in my possession.

Regretting that I cannot give you more exact information on the particular subject of your inquiry, I remain,

Respectfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The dealer obtained 500 1861 half dollars bearing the New Orleans mint letter, and had the reverse design removed from each. Then the coins were restamped with the reverse die of the Confederate half dollar. The die broke on the first trial, then had to be set in a heavy steel band to prevent further damage.

The 500 half dollars of the N. O. Mint were obtained only after much difficulty. After the restrike had been made the die was defaced by filing a deep groove across the face and a brass piece was struck from the defaced die to show what had been done.

What became of the other three coins seems destined to remain a mystery. Judging by the letter of Jefferson Davis, it would seem that the Confederate President at one time owned a specimen, which may have been the one said to have been given to the Confederate government at the time the pieces were coined.

The two other specimens, one of which is said to have been given to Prof. Biddle of the Louisiana University, and the other to a Dr. Ames of New Orleans, have never been heard of from that day to this, so far as known, and probably now are no longer in existence.

COIN COLLECTING FOR PROFIT



In 1935 Hudson, N. Y. issued a half dollar commemorating its 150th anniversary. The coin sold for \$1.00 each. But now we offer, and will pay, \$5.00 each.

This is just one of many similar instances where . . .

Coin Collecting for Pleasure is Also Profitable.

A special offer for beginners is on page 206. Turn to it.

The Coinage of Rome



FIRST AE. OR LARGEST BRONZE COIN OF VESPASIAN,
69-79 A. D.

Issued to commemorate the conquering of Judea.
Weeping Judea under palm tree.

The Roman Imperial coins in addition to their individual character and interest, possess a general historical interest, in consequence of being for the most part struck to commemorate remarkable events. The difficulties of history are consequently cleared up by these contemporary records which are so complete until the time of Constantine that histories may be compiled from them.

They form the most authentic data in the Roman annals, the years of the consular and tribunitian offices held by the emperors, appearing in the obverse; and on the reverse, representations of the events whose dates were expressed on the other side.

The coins of Trajan, Hadrian and the Antonines, are remarkable for this, and for the accurate data which are thereby supplied to history, by which the mistakes of chronicles are often corrected.

Among the description of events commemorated are the departure of emperors on expeditions; their successes and their returns; their munificence to provinces wasted by famine; visits to the provinces, and benefits conferred during such visits, etc., as in the case of Hadrian's visit to Britain, A. D. 121.

Conquered provinces are represented in a pleasing and often poetical manner as in the weeping "Judaea Capta" of the coins of Vespasian and Titus; and universal peace is symbolized by the closed temple of Janus on the coins of Nero.

The deaths and consecrations of emperors and em-

presses are depicted, and their virtues and other attributes beautifully personified. Happiness, hope, abundance, security, piety, modesty, are poetically represented together with the different countries of the world, and the provinces of the Empire.

Even naturalists may derive advantage from the study of these coins—those struck on the occasion of the secular games, as the coins of Philip representing various animals some of which appear to be now unknown. Accurate portraits of persons of historical eminence are represented, so that busts may be referred to their owners by the agency of the coins, together with representations of buildings now in ruins, as they originally stood—as triumphal arches, temples, etc., so that the poet, the painter, the sculptor, and the architect derive no less advantage from the study than the historian.

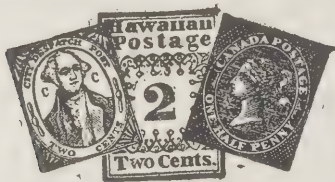
The Roman coinage appears to have originated in the Aes, a copper piece weighing twelve ounces. The pieces of the most common occurrence have on their obverse the double head of Janus, and on the reverse the prow of a ship. Others have on them the head of Roma, and on the reverse a Bull, with the word, Roma. The divisions of an Aes were the semis, or half of six ounces, marked S; the triens of four; the quadrans of three; the sextans of two, and the unica of one ounce. They have on them dots or pellets expressing the number of ounces contained in them individually. There were also multiples of the Aes, as high as the decussis, or piece of ten asses, this always with the same head and the six X (ten asses).

The Aes and its parts originally weighed as much as was expressed upon them; but they gradually decreased in weight until, at the time of the second Punic war the Aes was reduced to only half an ounce. As these heavy pieces must have been very inconvenient in their use before their reduction in weight, silver appears to have been soon substituted for them, and the denarius or silver piece originally of the value of ten asses, and afterwards of sixteen, became the most common representative of value; this piece is frequently marked X. The quinarius, which was half the value of the denarius, and marked V, to show it was of the value of five asses, also occurs. The silver sextertius, or fourth of a denarius which disappeared at the close of the Republic, nevertheless always remained as the unit of account, its place being taken by the bronze sextertius. Thus a person was said to have died worth so many sesterces. While it is true that coins of Ancient Rome are among the most interesting and the most valuable of historical records, it is a matter of regret that metallic and enduring memorials are now confined to medals struck to commemorate some particular event,

whose number is limited and which obtain little circulation among the multitude.

Why should we not preserve, as of old, specimens of beautiful architecture, the originals of which time may not spare? Why not exhibit the progress of scientific discovery—the march of geographical knowledge—the conquests of commerce and civilization? The mint of the Augustan Age has been well called the seat of Roman genius; why should not the mints of our country be employed and the genius of our republic be installed where its works would assuredly be imperishable?

Information About Sending Rare Stamps



We will cheerfully make offers on any of the rare stamps listed on the following four pages, if sent to us.

We buy only the more valuable stamps, as quoted in this list.

We will, however, buy entire collections of less valuable stamps, provided there are rarities among them.

Look up your old family or business correspondence, leaving the stamps on the entire envelopes as found.

When you send them for inspection, please be sure and enclose return postage and registration fee.

LIST OF PRICES WE PAY

FOR

Rare American Stamps

The Prices are for used Stamps, but they must be lightly canceled and not torn or damaged. They are always preferable when on the envelopes as originally used.

1847 Issue:

5c Brown, Franklin	\$.25 to \$.50
10c Black, Washington	1.25 to 2.00

1851 to 1868 Issue:

12c Black, Washington	\$.30
24c Lilac, Washington .....	.40
30c Orange, Franklin .....	.75
90c Blue, Washington .....	.50 to 1.50

1869:

6c Blue, Washington	\$.10
10c Yellow, Coat of Arms.....	.10
12c Green, Steamship .....	.10
15c Brown and blue, landing of Columbus.....	.15
24c Green and purple, Declaration of Independence....	.75
30c Green and Carmine, Coat of Arms.....	.75
90c Black and Carmine, Lincoln.....	2.00

1870 to 1880:

12c Purple, Clay	\$.05
15c Orange, Webster .....	.03
24c Purple, Scott .....	.25
30c Black, Hamilton .....	.05
90c Carmine, Perry .....	.25
90c Purple, Perry .....	.25

1893 Columbian Issue:

30c Orange	\$.10
50c Slate .....	.15
\$1.00 Salmon Red .....	.60
2.00 Brown Red .....	.60
3.00 Green .....	.65
4.00 Carmine .....	.75
5.00 Black .....	.90

1894-1915:

50c Orange	\$.02
\$1.00 Black .....	.15
2.00 Blue, Madison .....	.40
5.00 Green, Marshall .....	.75

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS

1879-'90:

30c .....	.10
50c .....	.10

1891-'94:

30c	\$.10
50c .....	.10

DÉPARTMENT STAMPS

All with name of Department at top.

AGRICULTURE, ALL YELLOW

1c Yellow.....	\$.30
2c Yellow.....	.05
3c Yellow.....	.05
6c Yellow.....	.10
10c Yellow.....	.60
12c Yellow.....	1.00
15c Yellow.....	.30
24c Yellow.....	.50
30c Yellow.....	.60

EXECUTIVE, ALL CARMINE

1c	\$1.50
2c	1.50
3c	1.00
6c	2.00
10c	2.00

INTERIOR, ALL VERMILLION

24c	\$.10
30c .....	.10
90c .....	.35

JUSTICE, ALL PURPLE

1c	.....	\$ .30
2c	.....	.35
3c	.....	.10
6c	.....	.10
10c	.....	.35
12c	.....	.40
15c	.....	1.00
24c	.....	2.00
30c	.....	3.00
90c	.....	4.00

NAVY, ALL BLUE

7c	.....	\$1.00
10c	.....	.20
12c	.....	.20
15c	.....	.20
24c	.....	.50
30c	.....	.50
90c	.....	1.50

POST OFFICE, ALL BLACK

24c	.....	\$ .10
30c	.....	.10
90c	.....	.30

STATE, ALL GREEN

1c	.....	\$ .20
2c	.....	.50
3c	.....	.10
6c	.....	.16
7c	.....	.40
10c	.....	.30
12c	.....	.50
15c	.....	.50
24c	.....	1.00
30c	.....	1.00
90c	.....	1.00
\$ 2.00	.....	2.00
5.00	.....	25.00
10.00	.....	12.00
20.00	.....	10.00

TREASURY, ALL BROWN

24c	.....	\$ .50
30c	.....	.05
90c	.....	.15

WAR, ALL RED

7c	\$.30
24c .....	.10
30c .....	.10
90c .....	.20

RARE U. S. REVENUE AND PROPRIETARY STAMPS

6c Proprietary, orange	\$ 4.00
\$ 15.00 Mortgage, blue .....	.70
20.00 Probate of Will, orange.....	3.00
200.00 Internal Revenue, red and green.....	3.00

SECOND ISSUE

\$ 1.60 Blue and black.....	\$ 2.00
1.90 Blue and black.....	.50
20.00 Blue and black.....	2.00
25.00 Blue and black.....	2.00
50.00 Blue and black.....	2.00
200.00 Blue and black.....	15.00
500.00 Blue and black, green and red.....	40.00

PROVISIONAL STAMPS

are those issued in 1845, 1846 and 1857 by the Postmasters of:

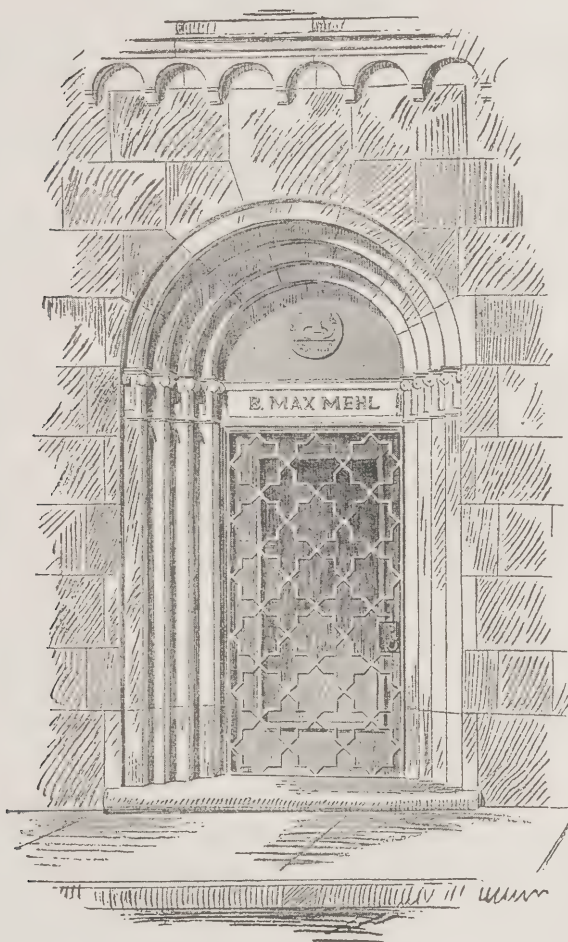
Alexandria, Va.	Lockport, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.
Annapolis, Md.	Milbury, Mass.	Providence, R. I.
Baltimore, Md.	New Haven, Conn.	St. Louis, Mo.
Buscawen, N. H.		

These are all valuable and we pay from \$5.00 to \$750.00 each for same if on original envelopes as used.

CONFEDERATE STATES STAMPS

These were issued in 1861 by the Postmasters of the following cities. They are all wanted when on original envelopes as used, and prices range from \$1.00 to \$100.00 depending on condition and rarity.

Athens, Ga.	Franklin, N. C.	Kingston, Tenn.
Autaugaville, Ala.	Galatin, Tenn.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Baton Rouge, La.	Goliad, Texas	Livingston, Ala.
Beaumont, Texas	Gonzales, Texas	Lynchburg, Va.
Charleston, S. C.	Greenville, Ala.	Macon, Ga.
Columbia, S. C.	Grover Hill, Ala.	Memphis, Tenn.
Columbus, Ga.	Helena, Texas	New Orleans, La.
Danville, Va.	Jonesboro, Tenn.	Petersburg, Va.
		Etc., Etc., Etc.



Entrance to the Offices of

B. MAX MEHL

The Largest and Finest Appointed Exclusive Numismatic
Offices in the World

PLATE 34



ENGLAND—GOLD COINS

1, Gold Noble of Henry VI; 2, Double Royal of Queen Mary, 1553;
3, Gold Royal of Queen Elizabeth, 1558; 4, Gold Half Angel of Edward
VI; 5, Half Sovereign of Edward VI; 6, 1/4 Florin of Edward III.

PLATE 35



ENGLAND—GOLD

1, Five Guineas, George III; 2, Five Sovereigns, George IV; 3, Five Sovereigns, Queen Victoria.

PLATE 36



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

ENGLAND—GOLD

1, Rose Guinea, George III; 2, Spade Guinea, George III; 3, Guinea of George III; 4, Five Guinea, William III; 5, Guinea, William III; 6, Guinea, William and Mary; 7, Ten Shilling, Gold, Charles I.

PLATE 39



ENGLAND—CROMWELL, CHARLES II

1, Commonwealth Crown; 2, Crown of Charles II; 3, Crown of Cromwell; 4 and 5, Sixpence.

PLATE 40



BRITISH POSSESSIONS

1, Twenty Cents, Sierra Leone; 2, Quarter Rupee, Burmah; 3, Two Fannais, East Indies; 4, 24 Stivers, Ceylon; 5, Ten Cents, Sierra Leone; 6, Gold Siege Piece of Malta, struck by General Vaubois; 7, Half Ackey Dollar, Africa; 8, $\frac{1}{8}$ Guilder of Demerara; 9, Half Guilder, Demerara; 10, Half Louis, Malta.



FRANCE

1, Ecu Blanc, Louis XIII; 2, Ecu Navarro, Louis XIV; 3, Ecu, Louis XV; 4, Ecu, Louis XIV; 5, Five Francs, Napoleon Emperor; 6, Five Francs, Louis XVIII.

PLATE 42



FRANCE

1, Ecu, Flanders, Louis IV; 2, Two Francs, Napoleon (First Republic); 3, 20th Ecu, Louis XVI; 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ Franc, Charles X; 5, One Franc, Louis XVIII; 6, $\frac{1}{4}$ Franc, Napoleon, First Consul; 7 and 8, One Franc, Republic; 9, Franc, Louis Philippe.



GERMANY

1, 1/12 Thaler, Henry XIX; 2, Ducat, Frederick Augustus, Saxony; 3, Gold Frederick d'Or, Frederick William III; 4, 1/4 Thaler, Frederick William; 5, Four Shillings, Landes Money; 6, Gold Ducat, William I; 7, 2 Marcia Groschen, George I, Waldeck; 8, Ducat, Church piece, Saxony; 9, 3 Kreutzer, Landes money; 10, 6 Kreutzer, Ernest Herzog.

PLATE 44



GERMAN STATES AND CITIES

1, 2 Schilling, Brunswick; 2, Double Pistole (gold), Hesse Cassel; 3, Three Schilling, Hamburg; 4, Half guilder, Baden; 5, Gold ducat of Worms; 6, Ducat, Lutchtenstein; 7, Ducat, Nuremburg; 8, Pistole, Saxony; 9, Five Thaler, William IX (Hesse Cassel).



GERMANY AND ITS STATES

1, Ecu du Palatinat, Maximilian Joseph; 2, Thirty Kreuzer, Carl Albert (Bavaria); 3, Specie Thaler, George Wilhelm I; 4, (2nd) Commemorative Coin Bavaria, Ludwig I; 5, 3 Mark, 48 Shilling, Joseph II.

PLATE 46



AUSTRIA

1, Crown of Salsburg; 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ Specie Crown of Marie Theresa; 3, Crown of Francis I; 4, Double Ducat, Church issue, 1771; 5, Double Ducat of Marie Theresa.

PLATE 48



BELGIUM

1, Five Francs, Leopold I; 2, Twenty Francs Gold, Leopold I; 3, Two Francs, Leopold II; 4, 1/4 Franc, Leopold I; 5, Five Francs, Leopold II.



NORWAY AND SWEDEN

1, Rigsdaler, Charles XII; 2, Ducat, Gustave III; 3, Ducat, Frederick; 4, 1/16 Specie Rigsdaler, Oscar; 5 and 6, Double ducat, Charles XII; 7, 4 Ducats, Charles XIV; 8, Ducat of Frederick; 9, Rigsdaler, Oscar of Norway.

PLATE 50



NETHERLANDS

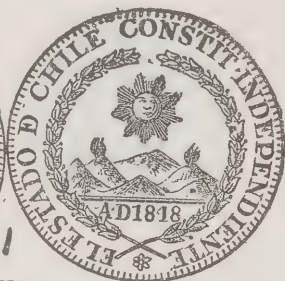
1, Florin, William V. Stadholder; 2, 20 Florins, Louis Bonaparte; 3, Ducat, Republic of Batavia; 4, Gulden, William I; 5, 1/2 Florin, King William I; 6, Gulden of India Islands.



BRAZIL

1, 2000 Reis, Peter II; 2, Piastare, or 960 Reis; 3, 2000 Reis; 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ Dobra, or 6400 Reis, Gold, of Don Pedro II; 5, Moeda d'Ours Gold, of Pedro I.

PLATE 52



CHILE

1, Doubloon; 2, 20 Centavos; 3, 1/4 Peso; 4, 1/4 Peso; 5, Doubloon.

Old U. S. Coins for Sale



Half Cent, very scarce.....	\$1.00
Small cent, flying eagle.....	.75
Small copper nickel cent.....	.20
2 large copper cents, 1 over 100 years old.....	1.00
2c piece, the first coin with motto.....	.25
3c nickel piece .....	.45
3c Silver piece, scarce.....	.60
5c Silver with Old Liberty Bust.....	1.00
Half Dime .....	.50
10c, old bust type, dated before 1838.....	1.00
10c liberty seated type.....	.50
25c, over 100 years old, scarce.....	2.00
25c, liberty seated type.....	.75
Half Dollar, over 100 years old, lettered edge.....	1.35
Half Dollar, liberty seated type.....	1.00
Columbian Half Dollar, bust of Columbia.....	1.00
Liberty Head Silver Dollar.....	2.00

SPECIAL OFFER

The above collection of 18 different U. S. Coins from the Half-Cent to the Silver Dollar, a fine collection in itself, representing practically every issue of our silver and copper coinage. All of these coins are in very good to fine condition. Special for the 18 coins.

Price only \$15.50

SEND ORDERS DIRECT TO

THE NUMISMATIC COMPANY OF TEXAS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

FOR SALE

SPECIAL OFFER—

Foreign Silver Dollars. Small collection of six (6) all different, from six different countries, the lot only \$7.95.

Postage (about 15 cents) extra.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE OFFER—

Indian Head Cents in lots of one hundred, good to fine, good assortment of dates. The lot of 100, only \$5.00.

Postage (about 15 cents) extra.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

ANCIENT COINS



The ancient coins are very interesting and some are today the only record extant of the existence of nations long since gone forever. Every collector should have an ancient coin. They are interesting to every one, whether a collector or not.

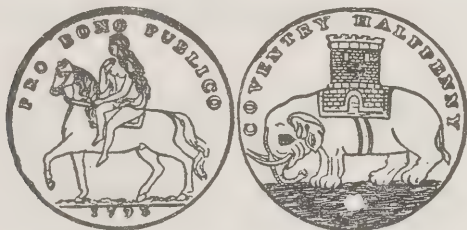
Ancient silver coins, about 2000 years old, about the size of a dime, but thicker, each.....\$1.25

Ancient silver coins, about 2000 years old, about the size of U. S. quarter, but thicker, each..... 3.50

Ancient copper or bronze coins, over 2000 years old.... 1.35

The Ancient coins are all plainly marked in envelopes to indicate their date, Emperor and country. All guaranteed Genuine.

SEND ORDERS DIRECT TO
THE NUMISMATIC COMPANY OF TEXAS
FORT WORTH, TEXAS



Wholesale Bargain

Foreign Copper Coins. Unassorted lot. Small to large size—some as big as Silver Dollar—and some over 100 years old—from all parts of the world. Very fair to fine. Lot of Twenty-five (25) mixed for only\$1.50

(Add about 10c for postage and insurance, otherwise it will be sent by express collect.)

You can have lots of fun and much profit with the lot—in trades, etc.

COLLECTING COINS IN “PROPER DOSES”

will prove beneficial to your well-being. It will stimulate your interest in history and art, and the finer things in life.

Turn to page 206 of this
book for further particulars.

SEND YOUR ORDERS DIRECT TO

B. MAX MEHL

Retail Department, Mehl Building

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Old Bank Bills

FOR SALE FOR COLLECTORS

(Broken Bank Bills)

A great number of notes in various denominations were issued by Banks and Banking Institutions prior to the creation of the National Banking System. There are some very beautiful designs and odd denominations, and a set of these interesting notes, which illustrates the early banking system of our country, never fails to attract the attention and possesses an unfailing interest.

Set No. 1

This set contains 25c, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 note. This set of six notes,

PRICE \$1.50

Set No. 2

This set is a collection in itself, including all the different denominations issued, including the odd denominations of 5c, 10c, 15c, \$3 and \$4 notes, up to the \$100 note.

Twenty-five (25) all different Old Bank Bills; many are of the finest examples of the engraver's art.

PRICE \$8.50

FOR SALE BY

THE NUMISMATIC COMPANY OF TEXAS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS



Here Is Our Special Offer

**For You to Collect Coins for
Your Pleasure and
Possible Profit!**

We have prepared a special 56-page illustrated Retail Catalog showing hundreds of coins and bills and the prices at which you can buy them on a satisfaction guaranteed or money back guarantee. We will send you this Retail Catalog postage paid for only Ten Cents. We are certain you will be pleased with it.

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